NEW CHINA

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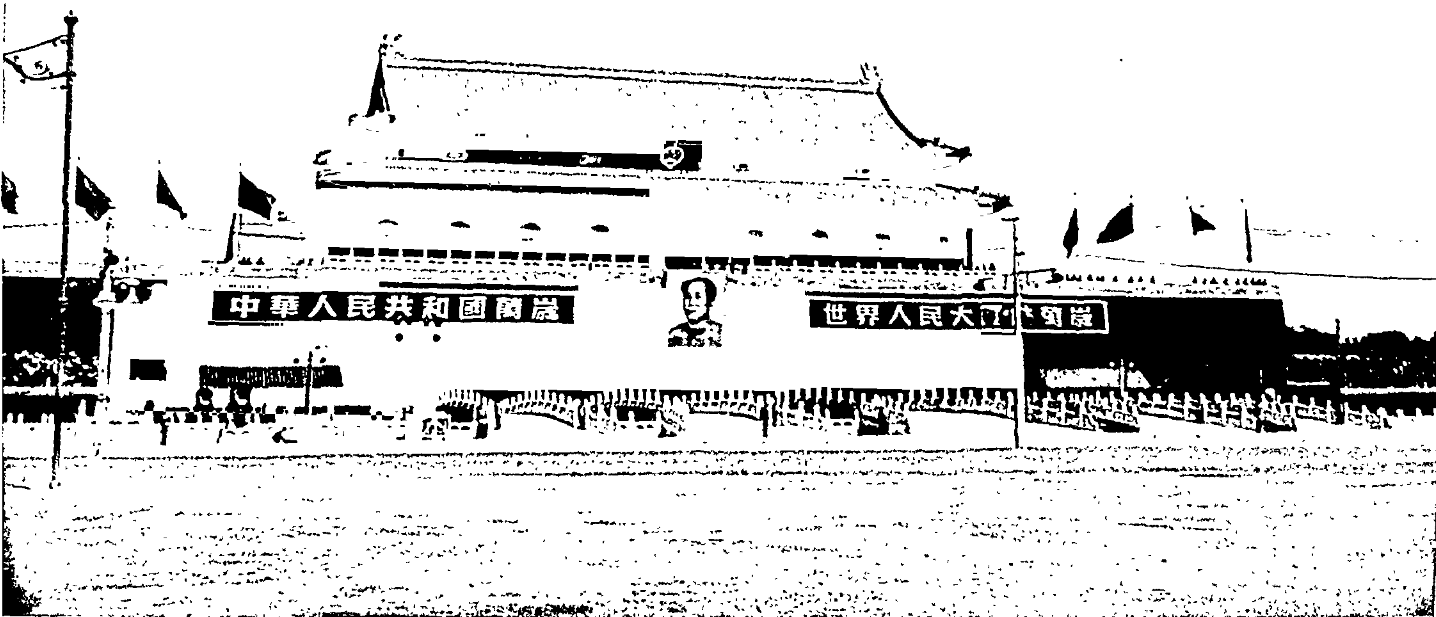
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NEW CHINA



"We want not only to change a politically oppressed and economically exploited China into a politically free and economically prosperous China, but also to change a China which has been ignorant and backward under the rule of the old culture into a China that will be enlightened and progressive under the rule of a new culture. In a word, we want to build up a new China."

MAO TSE-TUNG ON NEW DEMOCRACY

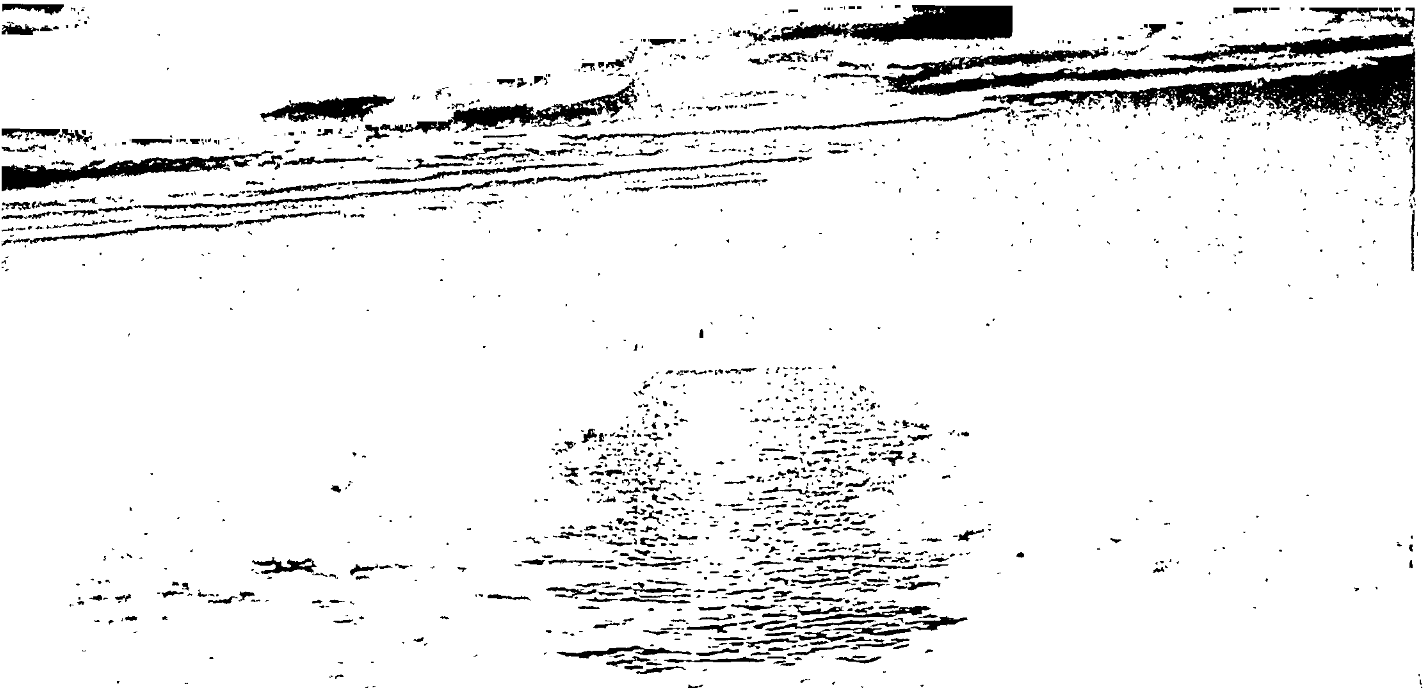


Tien An Men (The Gate of Heavenly Peace), Peking

Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese people, proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China from Tien An Men on October 1, 1949. On May Day and National Day (October 1) every year, Chairman Mao Tse-tung reviews the parade of the people from the rostrum of Tien An Men.

"Our country China is one of the largest countries in the world—her territory is almost as large as the whole of Europe. In this vast territory there are large areas of fertile land which provides us with food and clothing; there are big and small mountain ranges traversing the length and breadth of the country which provide us with extensive forests and rich stores of minerals; there are many rivers

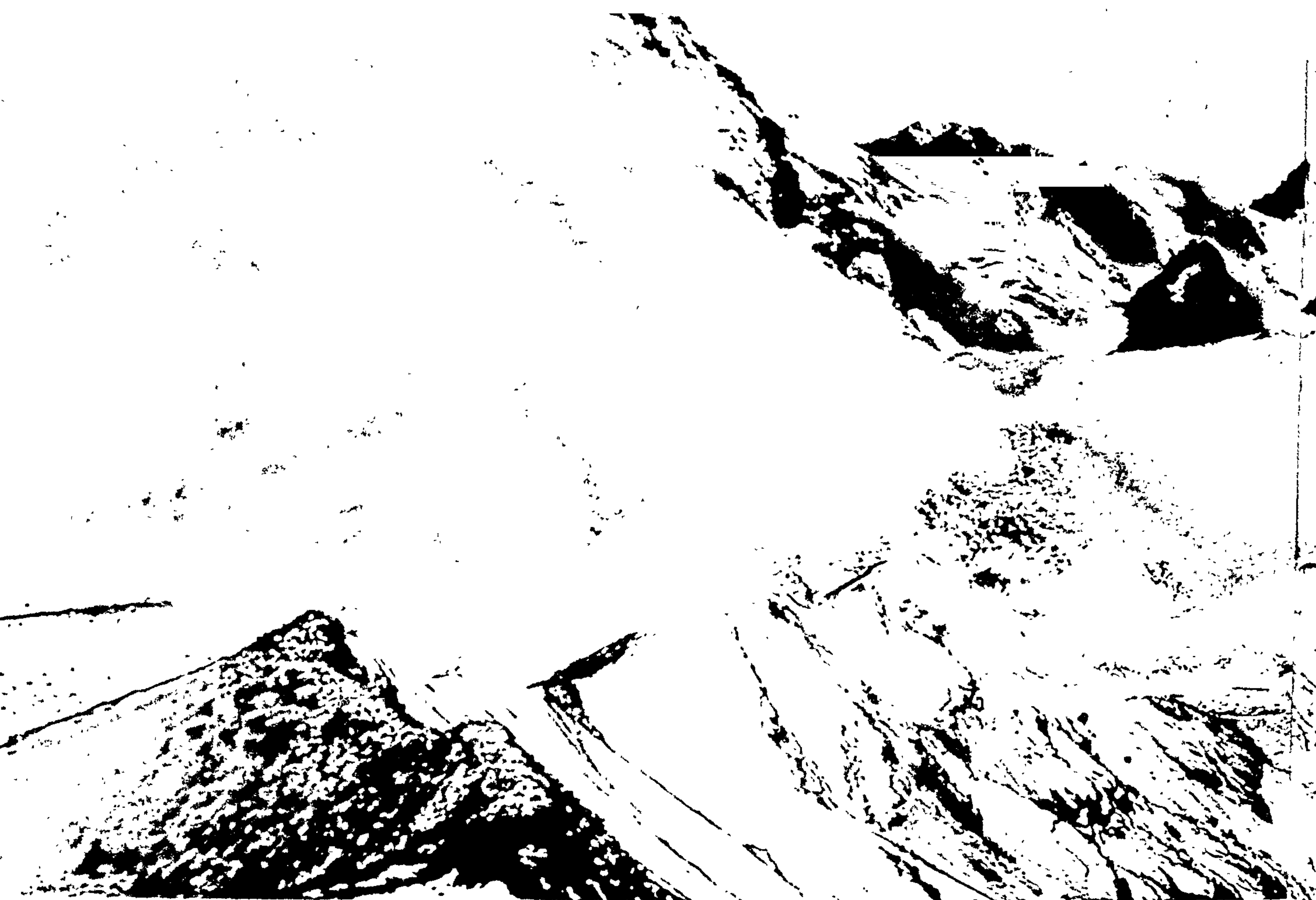
China's eleven-thousand-kilometre long coastline extends from the Yalu River in the north, the boundary between China and Korea, to the Peilun River in the south, the boundary between China and Viet-Nam

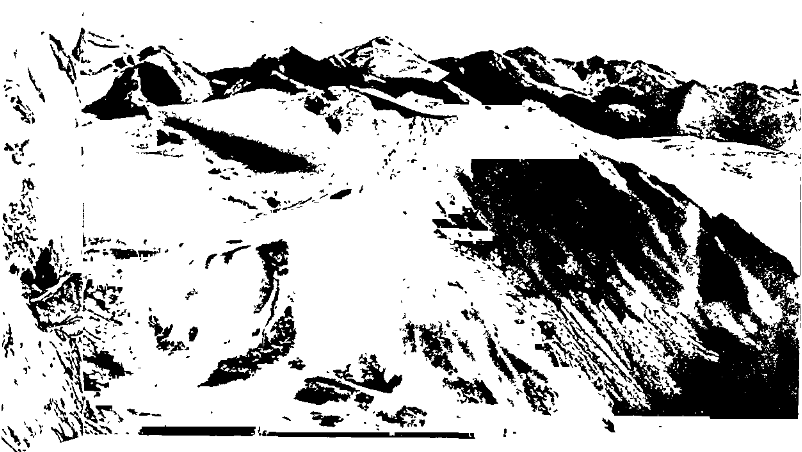


and lakes which provide us with facilities for water transport and irrigation; and there is a long coastline which provides us with the facility of communicating with other nations beyond the seas From very ancient times our forefathers have laboured, lived, and multiplied on this immense piece of territory "

MAO TSE-TUNG The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party

One of the famous Three Gorges of the Yangtse River The Yangtse is more than 5200 kilometres in length It is the longest river in China and the fourth longest in the world



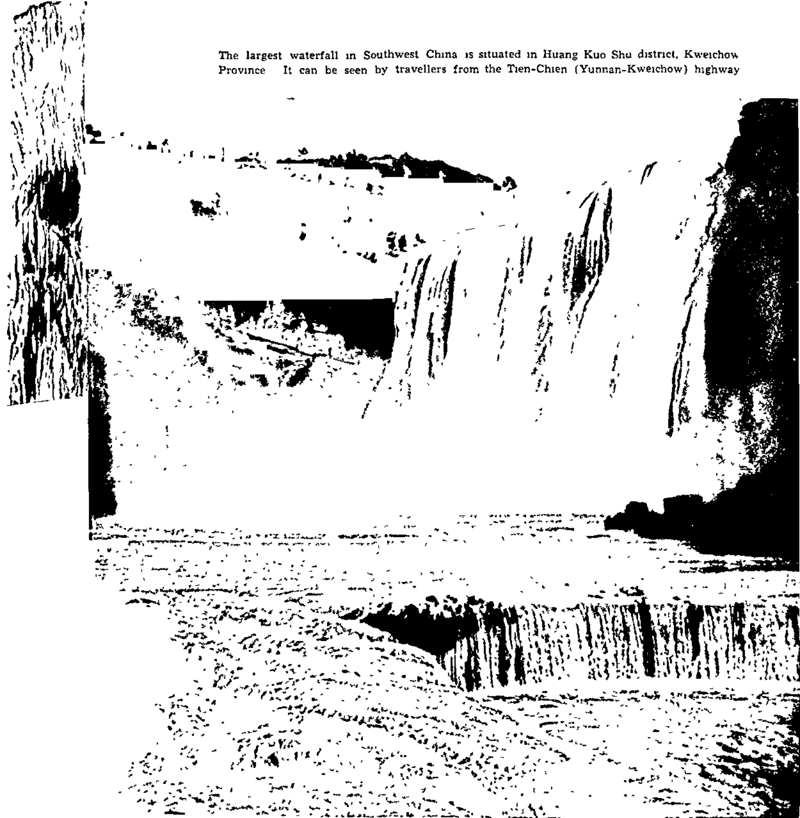


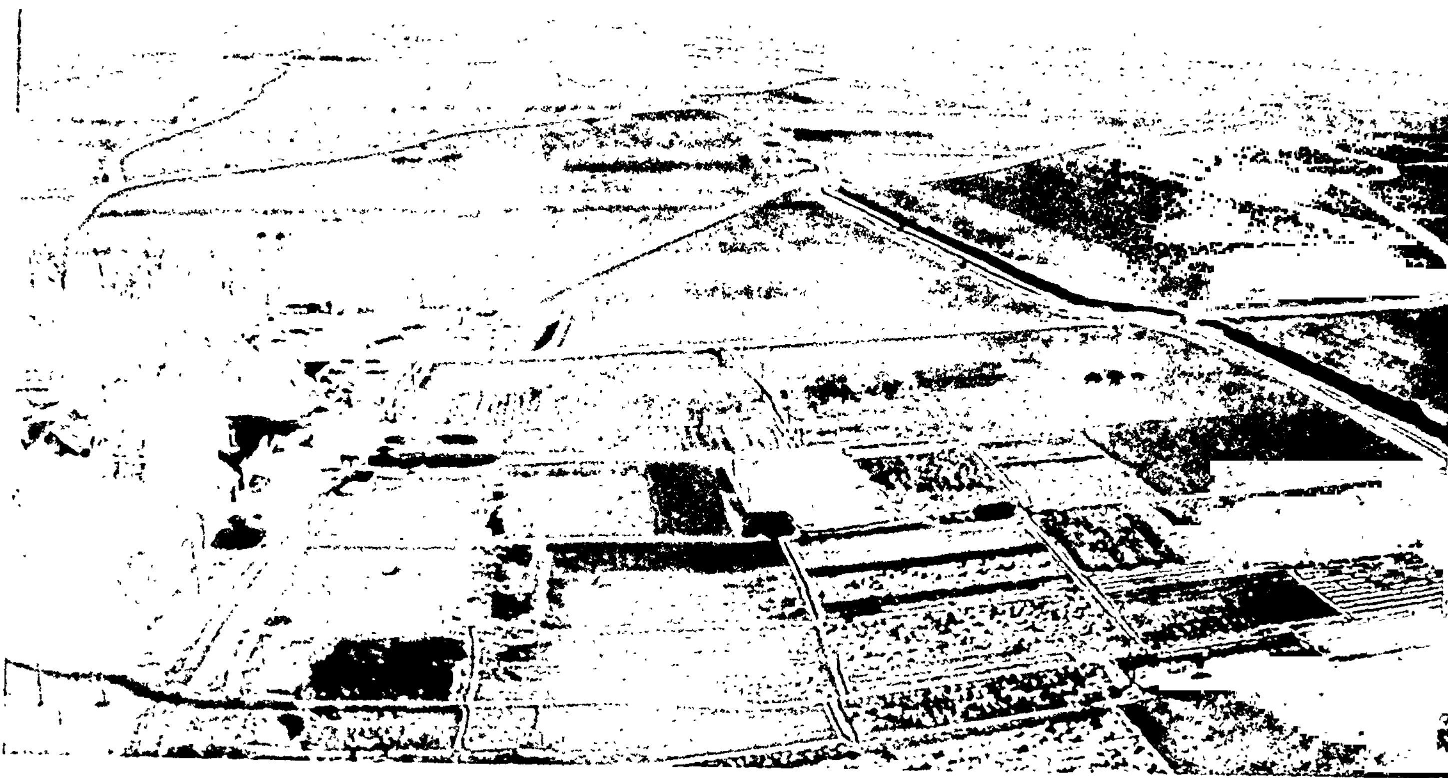
A view of the Tien Shan, a famous mountain range which extends 1700 kilometres from the Pamir Plateau to the eastern part of Sinkiang Province



Bogdo Lake, in Sinkiang Province, two thousand metres above sea level

The largest waterfall in Southwest China is situated in Huang Kuo Shu district, Kweichow Province It can be seen by travellers from the Tien-Chien (Yunnan-Kweichow) highway





Central-South China is an area of immense, fertile plains.
This airview shows Hsuchang County in Honan Province





The Huang Shan mountains, in southern Anhwei Province



Fir trees of unique shapes and forms growing on the wondrous precipices of Huang Shan, one of the famous summer resorts of



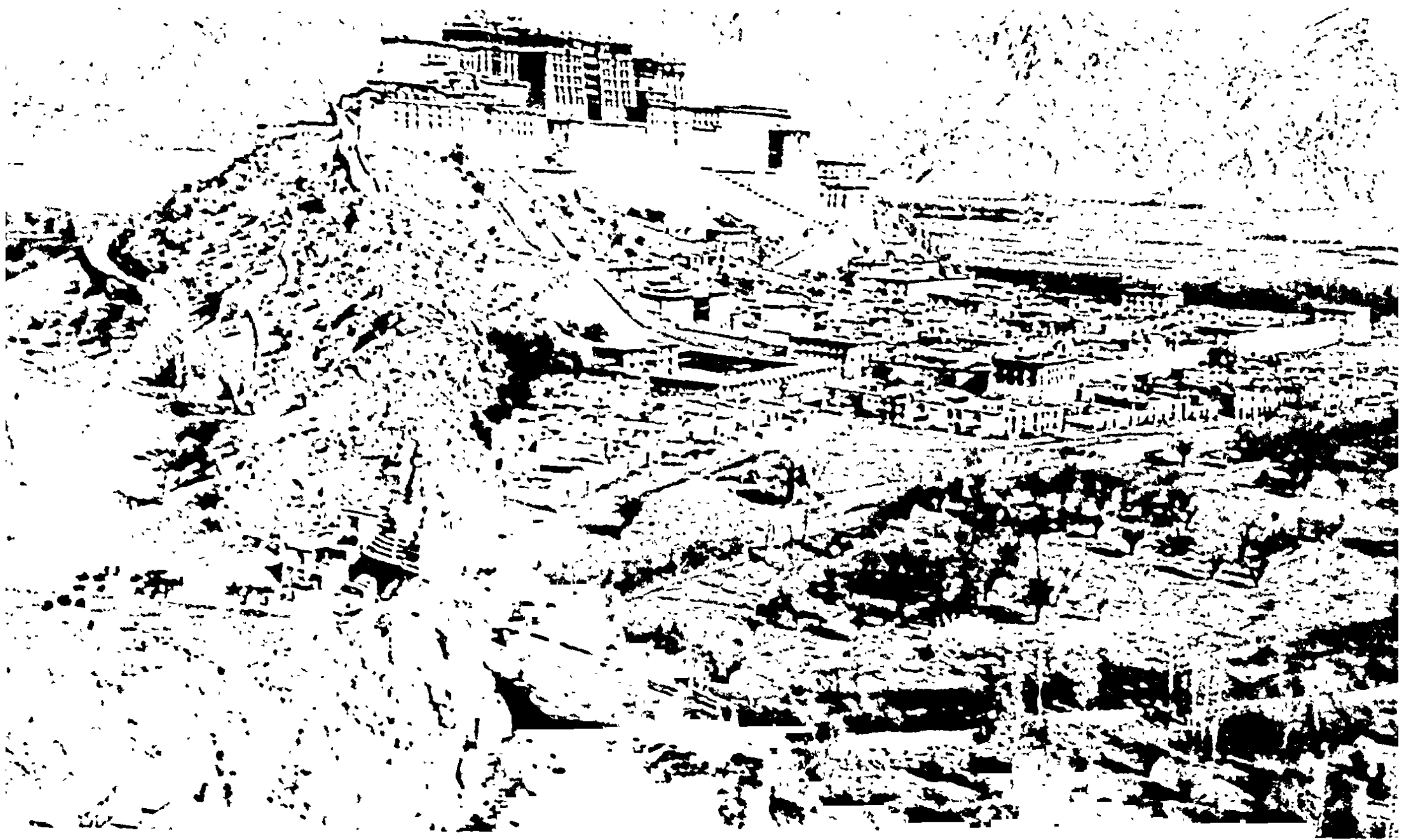
Scene on the famed West Lake, in Hangchow a most beautiful scenic spot in China. "As there is paradise in Heaven, so there are Soochow and Hangchow on earth," runs an old Chinese saying. The villas along the lake-side, which once belonged to Kuomintang high-ranking officials and aristocrats, have now been turned into rest homes for workers. So Hangchow today has become a paradise for the working people



An ancient arched bridge, one of many in the delta of the Yangtse River known as the "land of fish and rice," bridges are designed to give passage

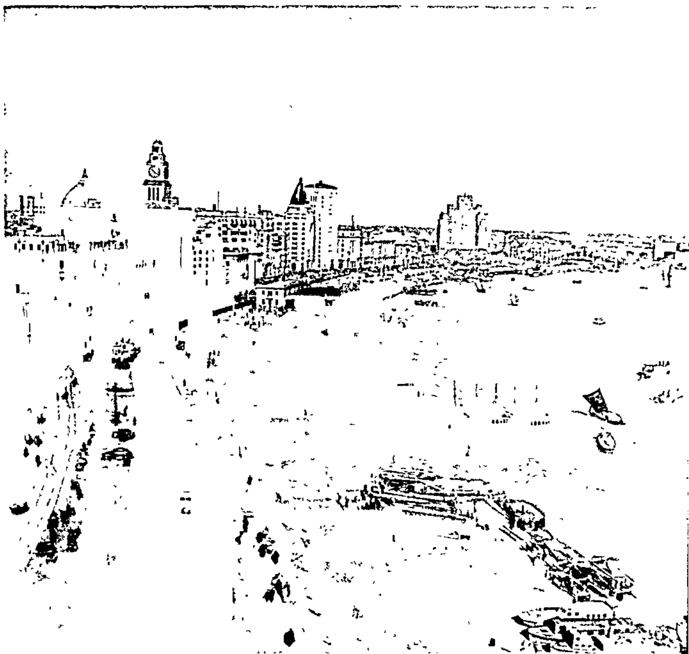


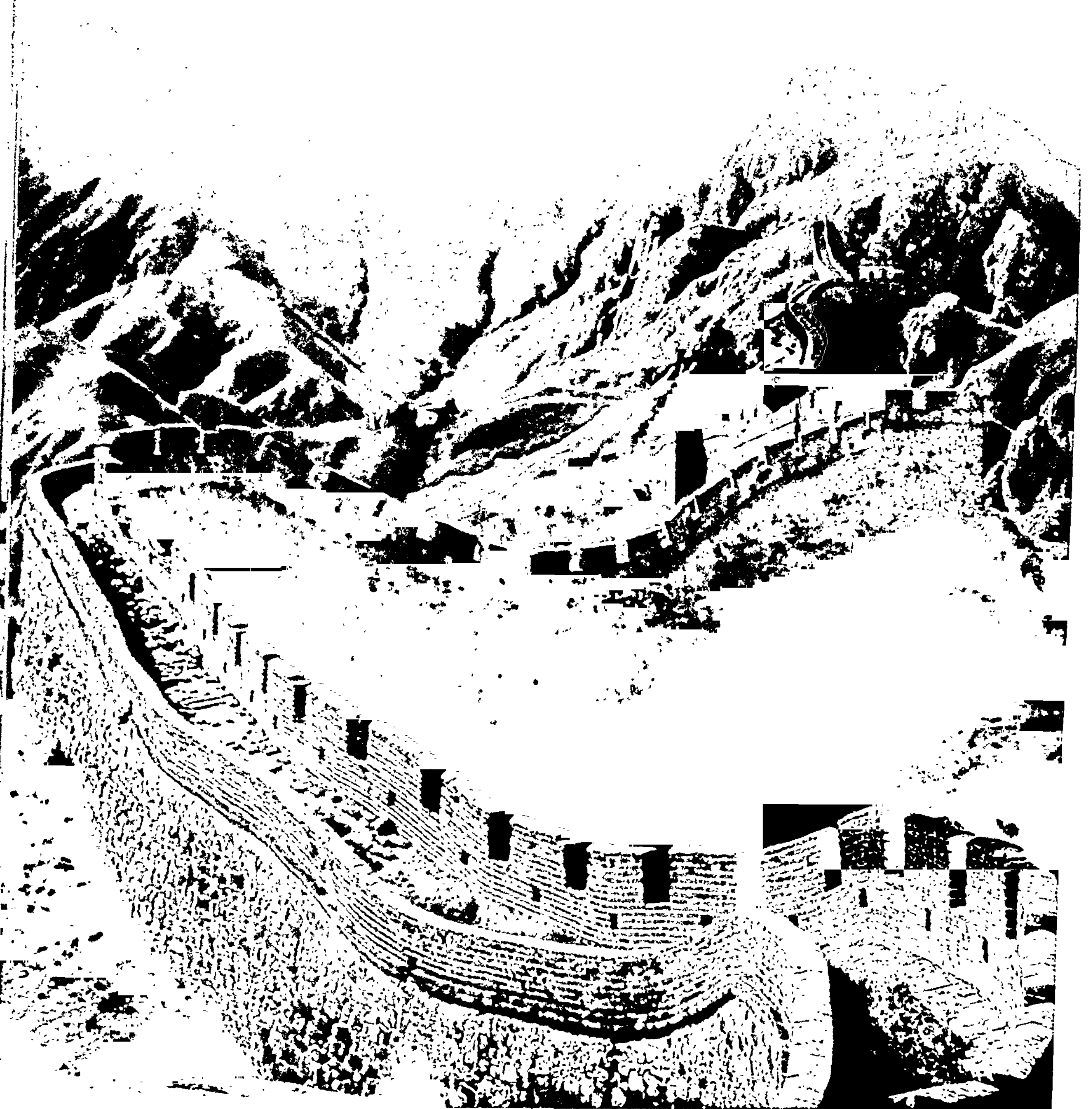
Vast deserts take up much of China's Northwest. Now the challenge "Transform the deserts into oases" is beginning to fire the imagination of the youth. The sons and daughters of new China, who are already curbing their great rivers, are determined to conquer the deserts too



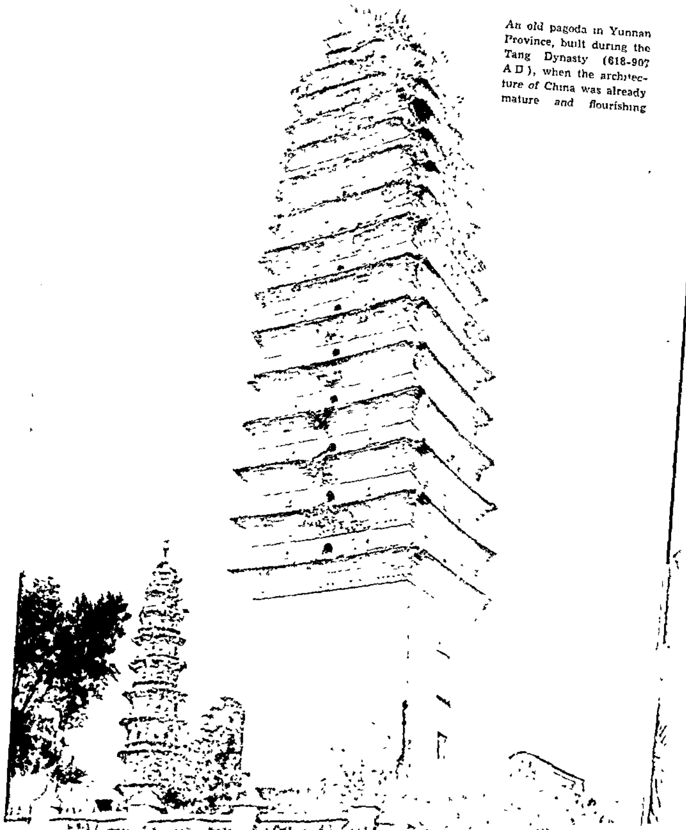
Potala Palace in Lhasa, Tibet, was built 1300 years ago. Tibet, westernmost region of China, is called the "Roof of the World" and is the world's largest plateau. Situated about five thousand metres above sea level, it has an area of 905,000 square kilometres, about one-tenth of the total area of China

The waterfront at Shanghai, largest industrial and commercial centre of China, situated on the eastern seaboard

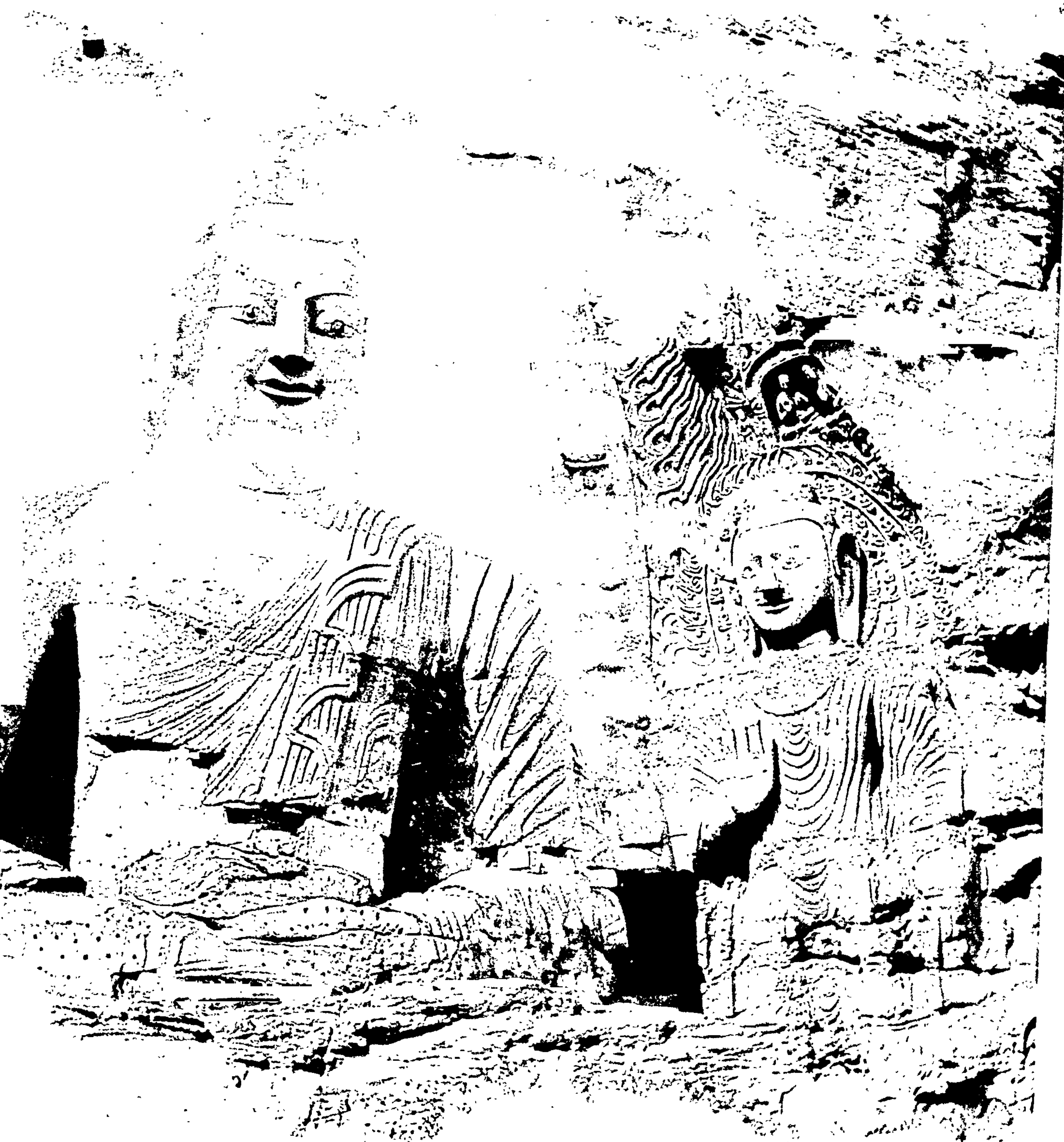




The Great Wall of China was built in the 3rd century B C. It extends from the seacoast of Hopei Province to the northwestern province of Kansu, covering a distance of 2300 kilometres. In China's five thousand years of history, every period has left its unique relics and magnificent cultural heritage. Ancient monuments like the Great Wall of China are the products of the creativeness of the Chinese labouring people



An old pagoda in Yunnan Province, built during the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.), when the architecture of China was already mature and flourishing

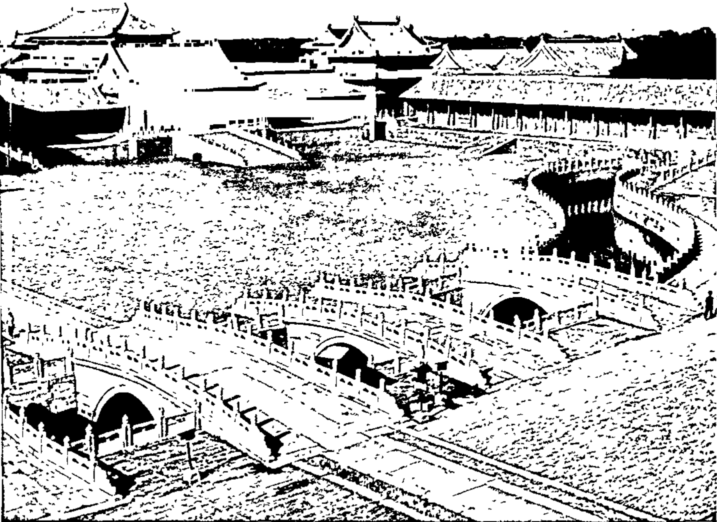


Two huge rock-carved Buddhas in the cave of Yunkang Mountain, Shansi Province—artistic creations of the fifth century

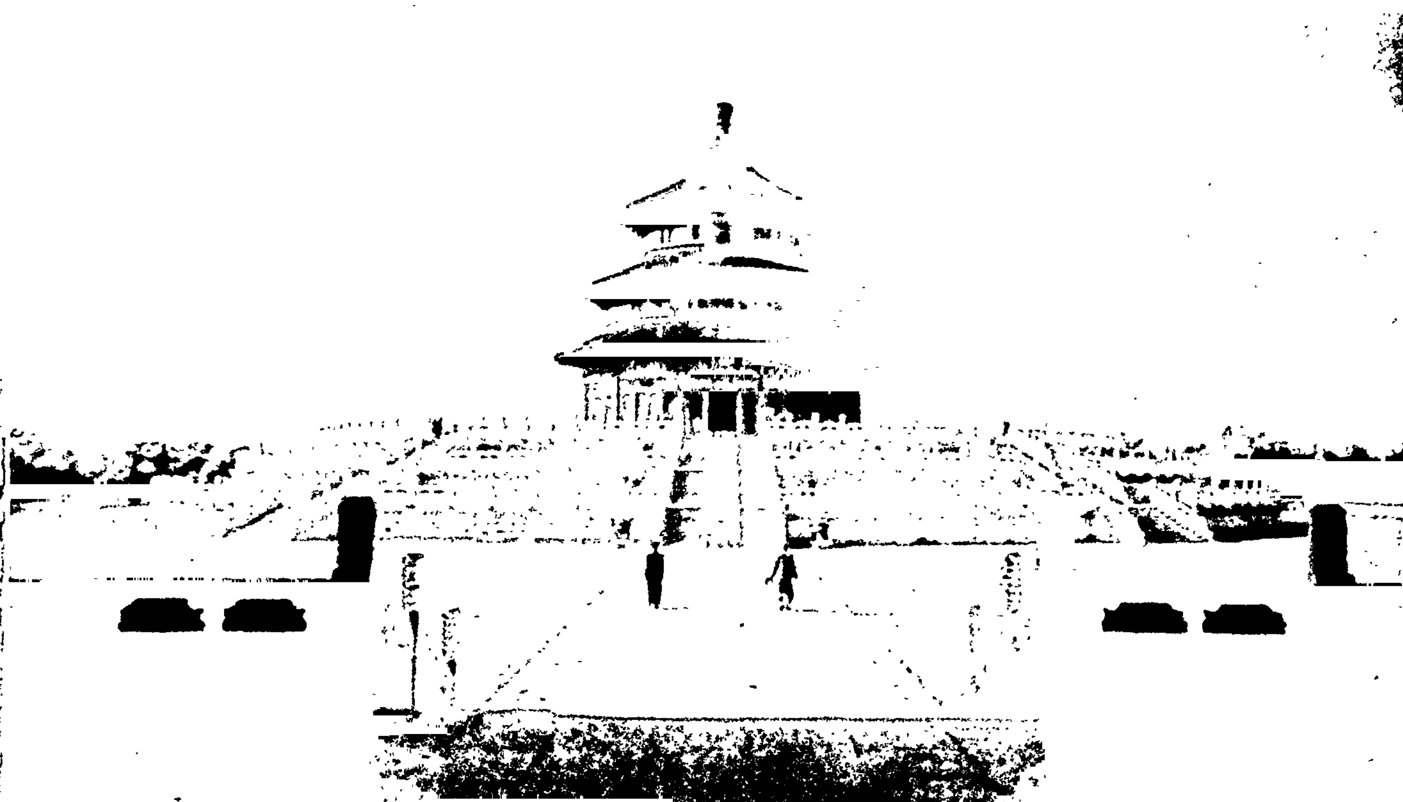
In Tunhuang, a county in the western part of Kansu Province, one can still see 468 Buddhist cave shrines built from the 4th century onwards, which contain a rich collection of beautiful murals and more than two thousand images. The paintings and clay figures were executed at different times from the Northern Wei (386—534), Sui (581—617), and Tang (618—907) dynasties down to the Sung (960—1279) and Yuan (1280—1368) dynasties. The photograph on the preceding page shows a group of clay figures in the eighty-fifth cave, dating from the Kaiyuan-Tali period (713—780) of the Tang Dynasty

Right: A mural of the Northern Wei Dynasty. The central figure in the painting is the ancient Indian King Sivi



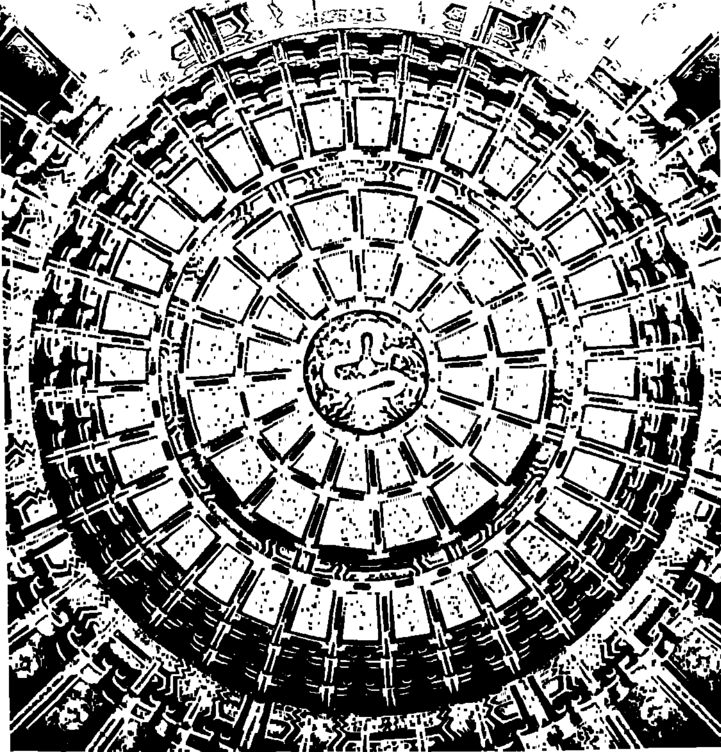


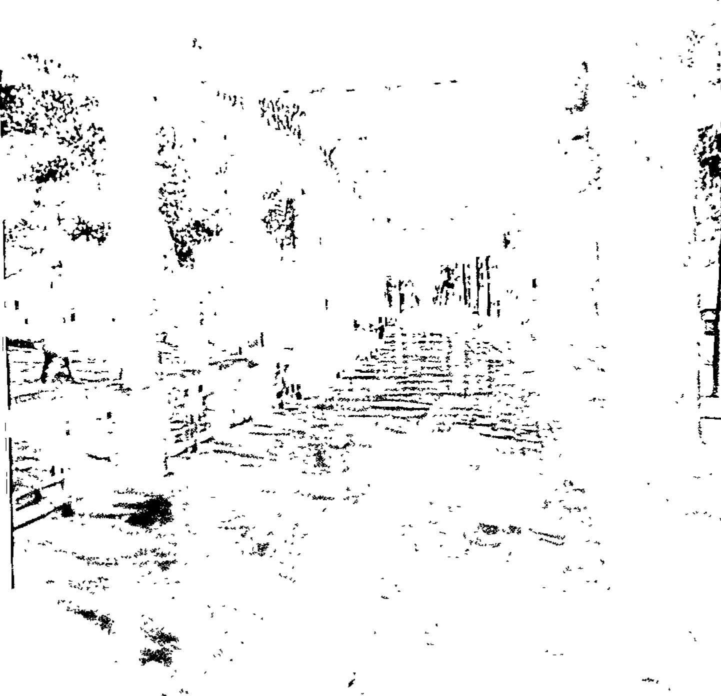
Entrance to Tai Ho Tien (The Hall of Supreme Peace) in Peking Tai Ho Tien where the emperors of the Ming (1368-1644 A D) and Ching (1644-1911 A D) dynasties granted morning audiences to high government officials has become a people's palace It is part of the famous Palace Museum where art exhibitions are frequently held for the working people



Tien Tan (The Temple of Heaven) in Peking occupies an area of 267 hectares and is thickly forested with cypresses. Its most famous building is the Chi Nien Tien shown above, which was originally built in the 15th century A.D. as an offering hall in which the feudal emperors prayed for bountiful harvests. After the liberation, the Temple of Heaven became a park for the working people

Right: Decorative ceiling in the Huang Chiung Yu (Temple of the God of Paradise) of Tien Tan





Covered walk at the Yi Ho Yuan, or Summer Palace, on the western outskirts of Peking. A former imperial park where the Manchu emperors spent the summer, it was first built in 1750 and reconstructed in 1888. Now it has become a popular recreation centre for the people of Peking.

"The People's Republic of China is a New Democratic or a People's Democratic state. It carries out the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class, based on the alliance of workers and peasants, and uniting all democratic classes and all nationalities in China. It opposes imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and strives for the independence, democracy, peace, unity, prosperity and strength of China."

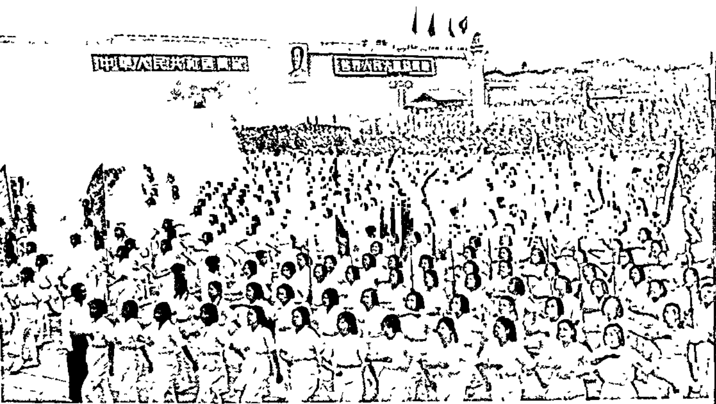
ARTICLE I of the Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference



Chairman Mao Tse-tung with two Young Pioneers on the balcony of Tien An Men, reviewing the people's parade on National Day, 19



The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) at work. The CPPCC is the organizational form of the people's democratic united front. The First Plenary Session of the CPPCC, expressing the will of the Chinese people, proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China and elected the Central People's Government Council



Students of the capital march past Tien An Men Every year on October 1, people throughout the country enthusiastically celebrate the founding of t 's Re blic of China



The People's Republic of China is a large, fraternal, co-operative and multi-national family. Every year national minority representatives come to Tien An Men Square from different parts of the country to join in the National Day celebrations and receive a warm welcome from the people of the capital



China's *friends from abroad* on a [illegible] Square *on May* 1, 1952. Every year [illegible] parts of the world to join with the Chinese people [illegible]
and *May Day* celebrations



In far Tibet, with Potala Palace in the background, the people jubilantly celebrate the liberation, happiness and prosperity that have come to them since they returned to the fold of their Motherland

The Great Unity of Nations in the People's Republic of China
Water-colour by Yeh Chien-yu

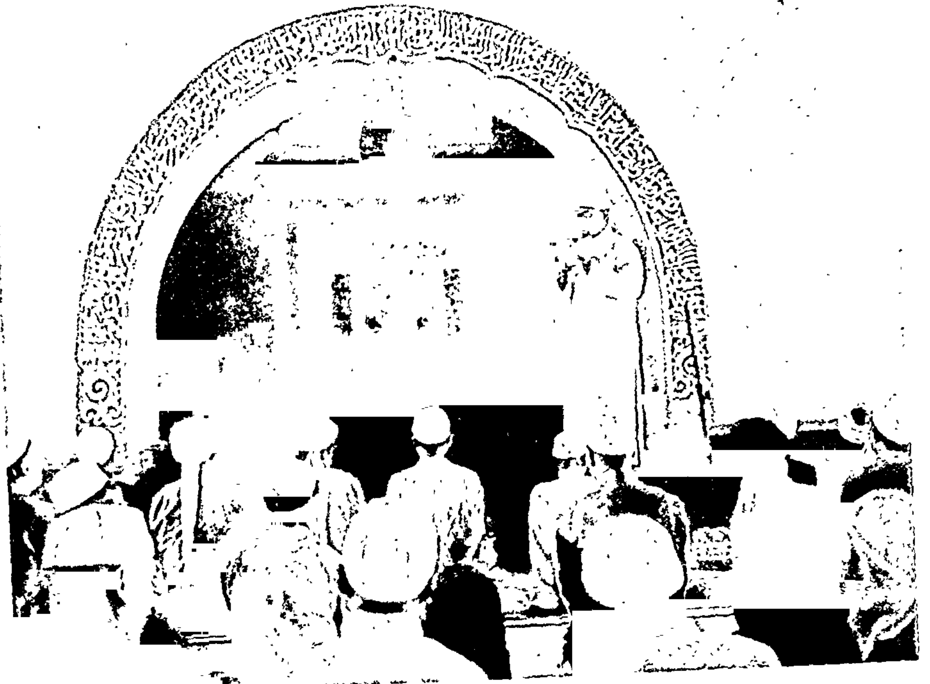




Jung Kuan-hsiu, peasant delegate, casts her vote at the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the supreme political body of the nation Famous as a labour heroine, she is an outstanding representative of our new peasantry which, in the course of the land reform movement, elected its own local governments and local assemblies

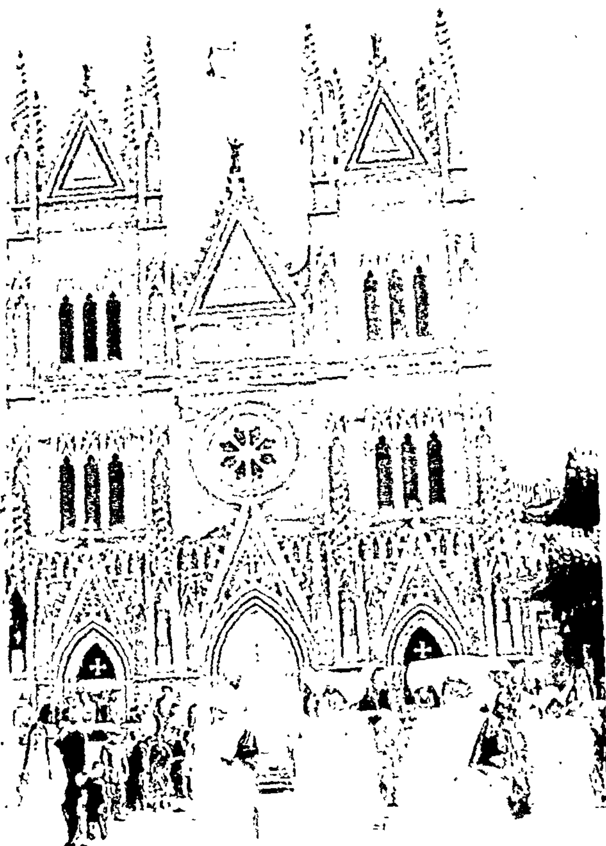
"The people of the People's Republic of China shall have freedom of thought, speech, publication, assembly, association, correspondence, person, domicile, change of domicile, religious belief and freedom of processions and demonstrations."

ARTICLE 5 of the Common Programme

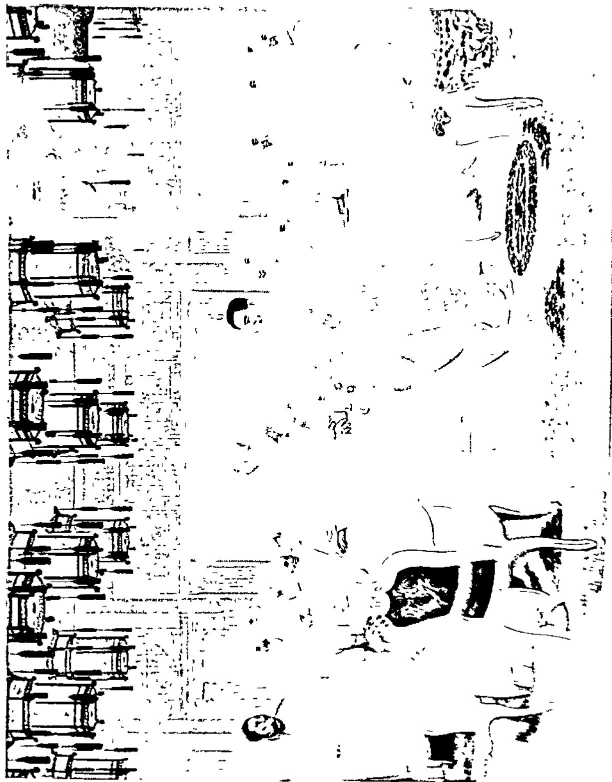


Catholics returning from Mass

Moslems holding religious service



Model workers meeting the leaders of the people
New Year Picture by Lin Kang



"The great work of economic construction is now being carried out on a nation-wide scale. China has a population of 475 million people and an area of 9,597,000 square kilometres. These are extremely advantageous conditions for our national construction. Innumerable difficulties confront us in this gigantic task, but we firmly believe that all difficulties will be overcome by the heroic struggles of the people of the entire country."

MAO TSE-TUNG: Opening Speech at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, September 21, 1949

The people of the whole nation responded to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's stirring appeal. Outstanding results have already been achieved in the rehabilitation and development of China's economy and culture. In the last three years, the total value of industrial production has more than doubled. With a few exceptions, production in practically every field has already exceeded the highest pre-liberation level.

An industrial worker



China has a surplus of coal available for export





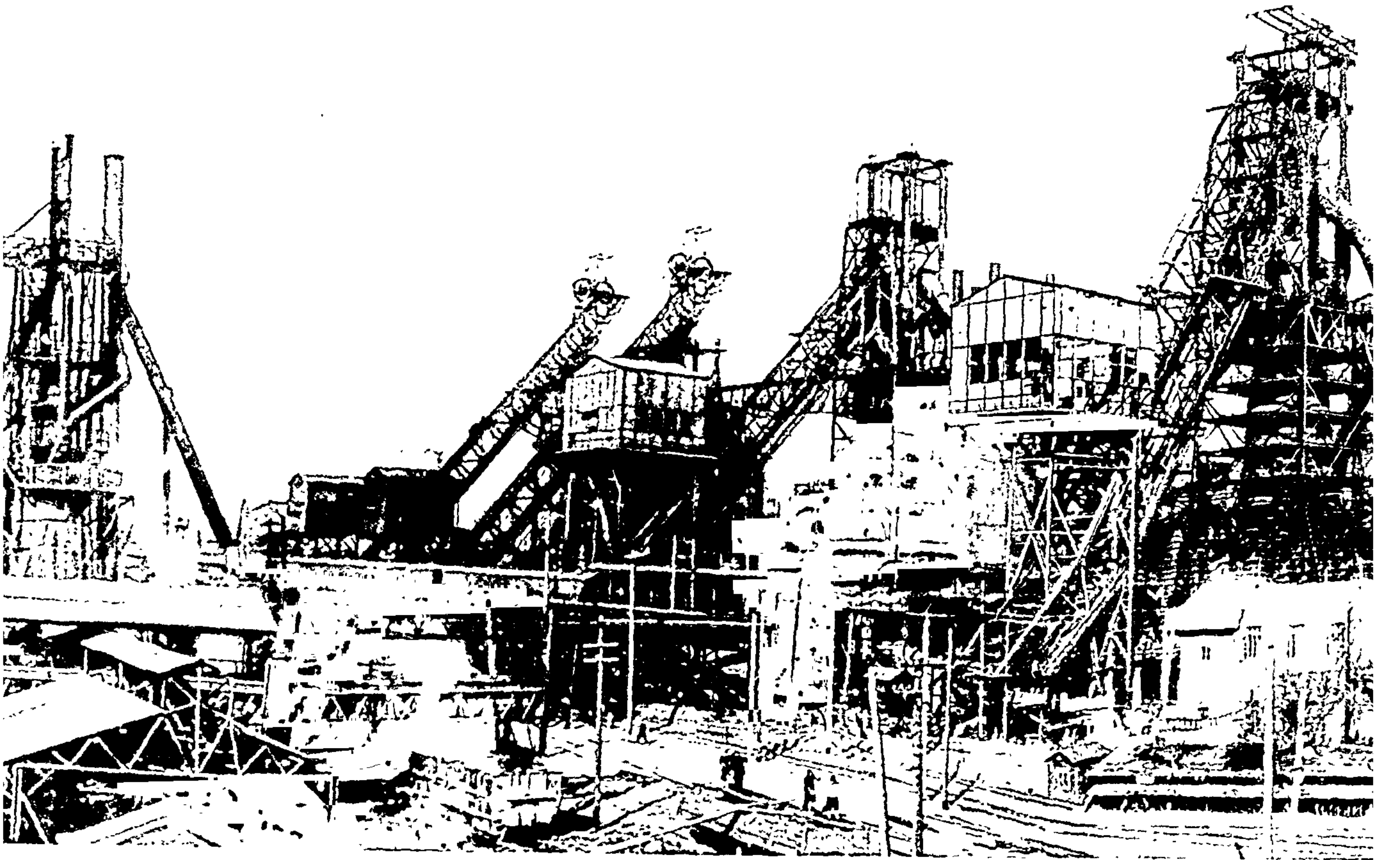
The miners of new China are forging ahead along the road of production In 1952, the record output per man shift, working with pneumatic drills, reached 291 6 tons



Coke production in Dairen. The iron and steel industry of new China is rapidly growing



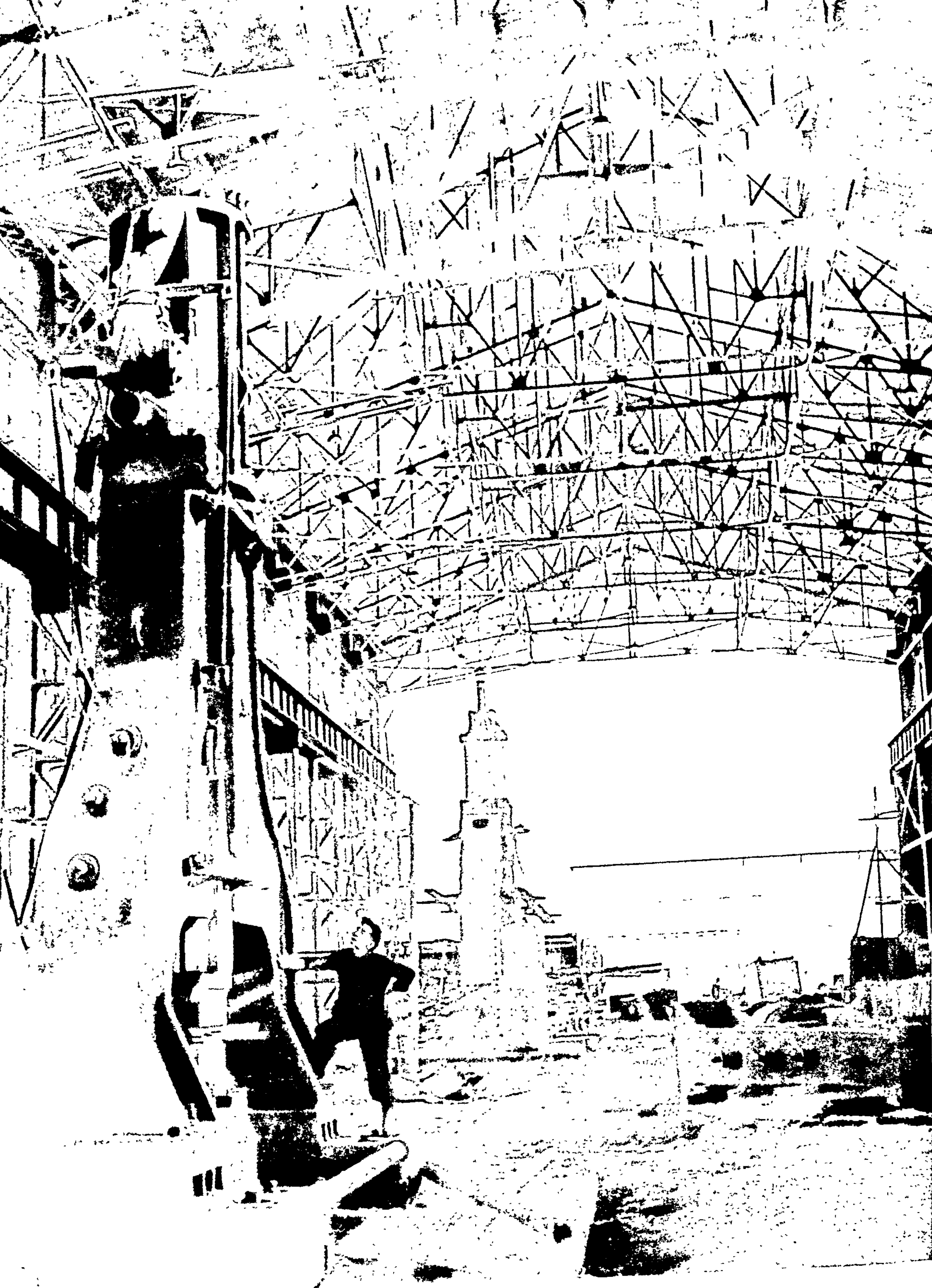
An iron works China's total output of pig-iron in 1952 was 31 45 per cent and that of steel 41 05 per cent greater than in 1951

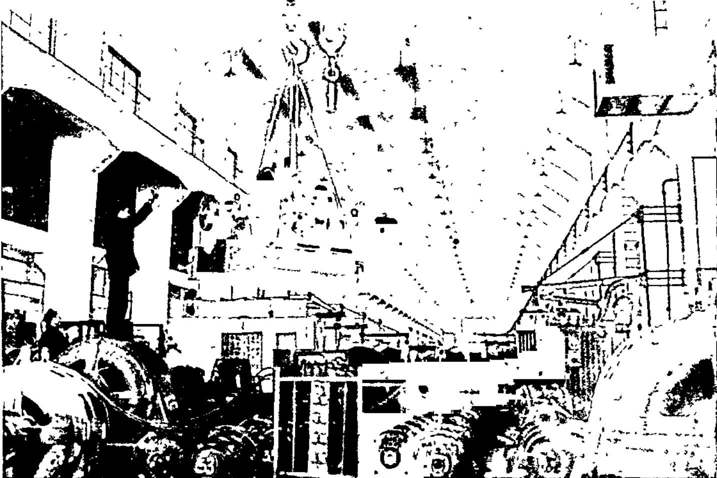


A view of the state-owned Anshan Iron and Steel Works in Northeast China, which has switched to large-scale construction since the winter of 1952. Brilliant successes have been achieved in its rehabilitation and democratic reform work in the past three years

Workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Works installing gas-pipes in a blast furnace, one of the big engineering projects undertaken by the Works

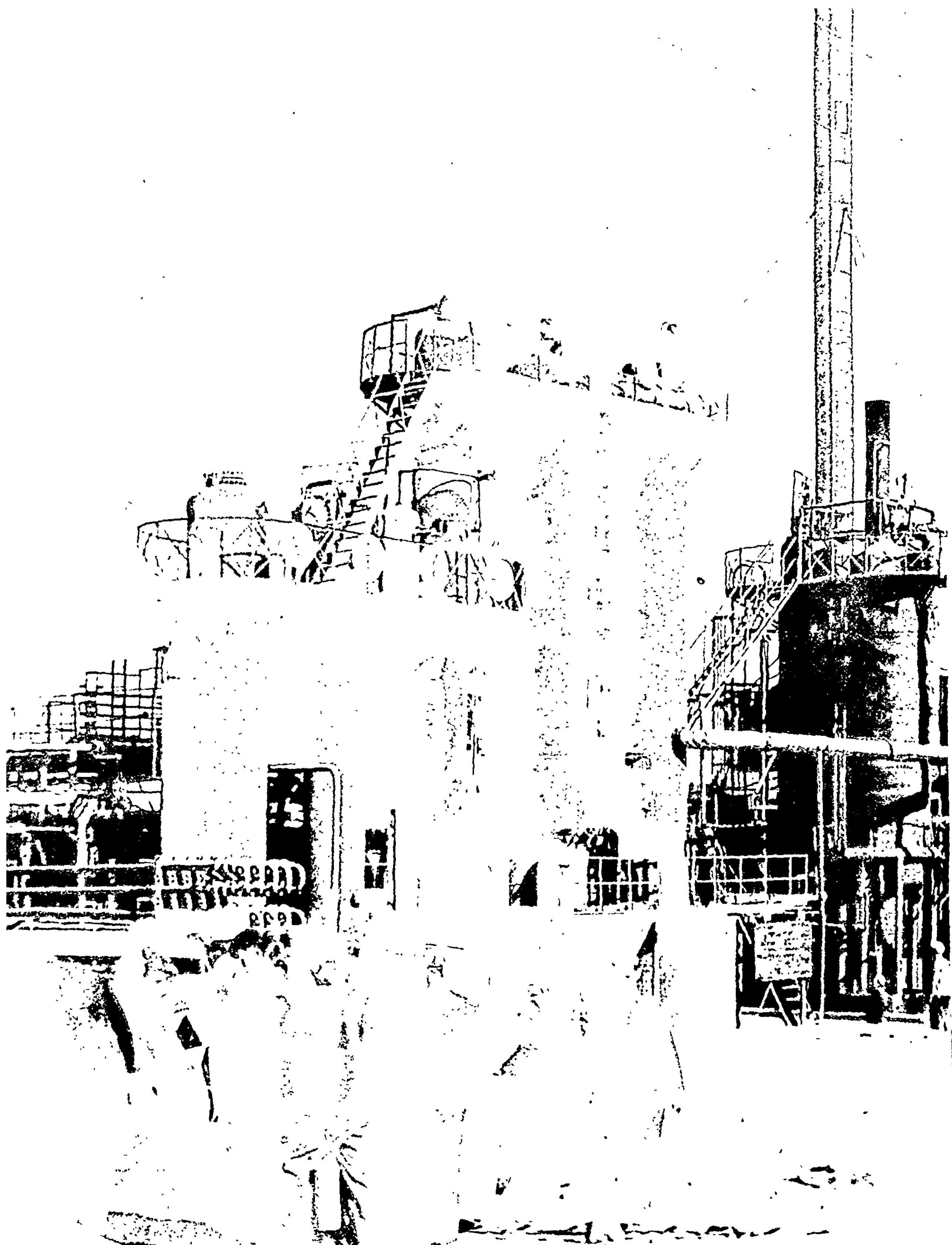






The rotating machinery workshop of Shanghai Electric Machinery Works, a new-type plant manufacturing giant generators, transformers and motors

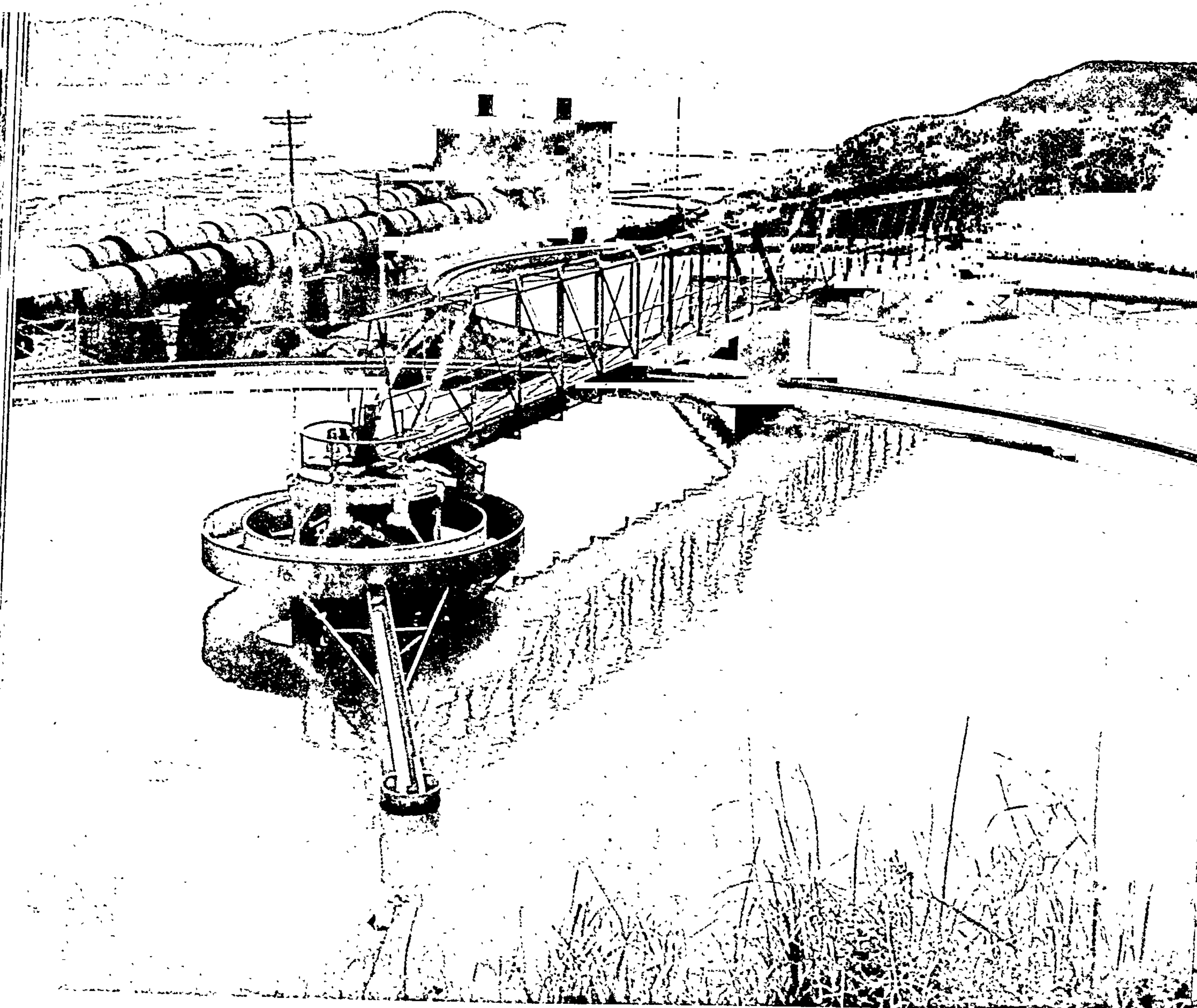
The forge of a heavy machinery plant under construction The establishment of this plant marks another step in China's advance towards industrialization The plant will turn out equipment for China's modernized metal-smelting, chemical and machinery plants as well as mines





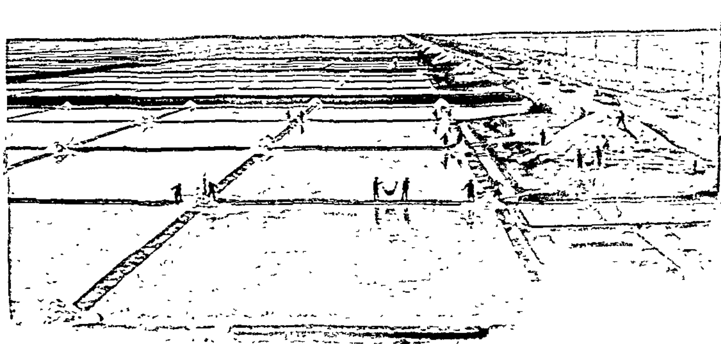
A geological survey team at work In order to meet the needs of China's large-scale construction, many such teams of geologists and students have been sent out to survey and prospect for China's rich natural resources

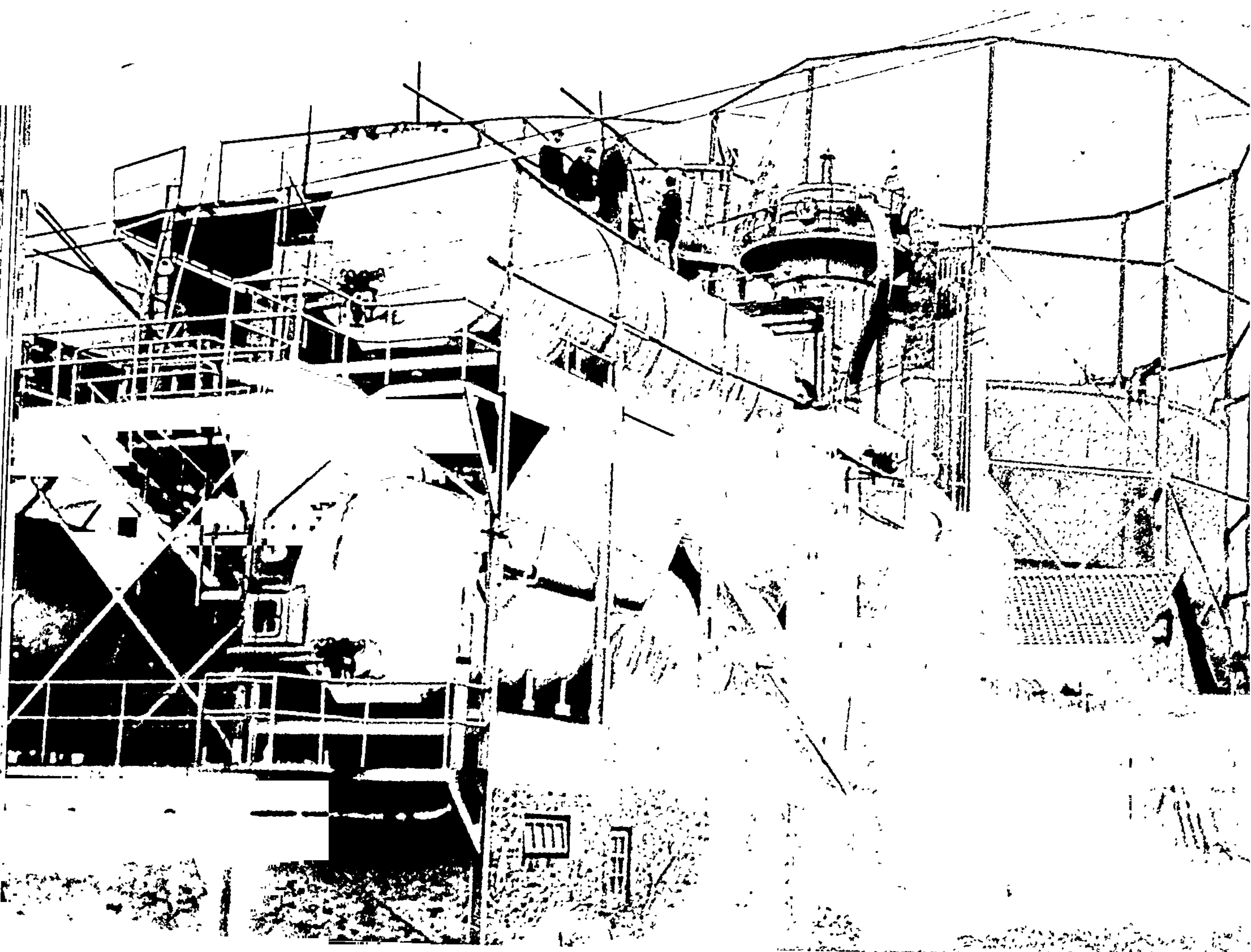
An oil refinery China has rich oil deposits In 1952, petroleum production was 24 94 per cent above the highest pre-liberation record



A slurry mixer in a new cement factory. China's output of cement increased 10.95 per cent in 1952 as compared with 1951

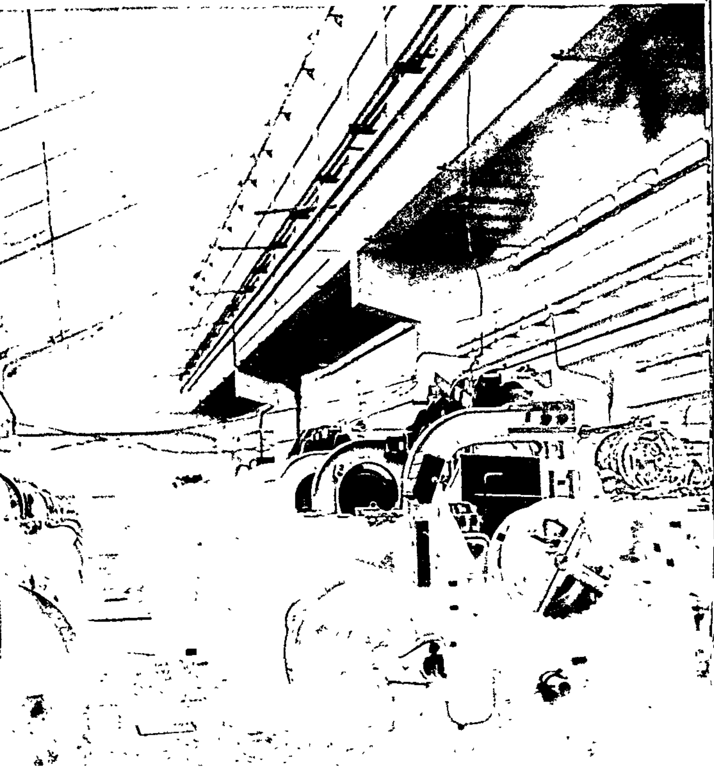
The salt fields at Changlu, North China, cover an area of sixty thousand hectares China's salt deposits are the largest in East Asia The producing areas extend east to the sea and south to Hainan Island





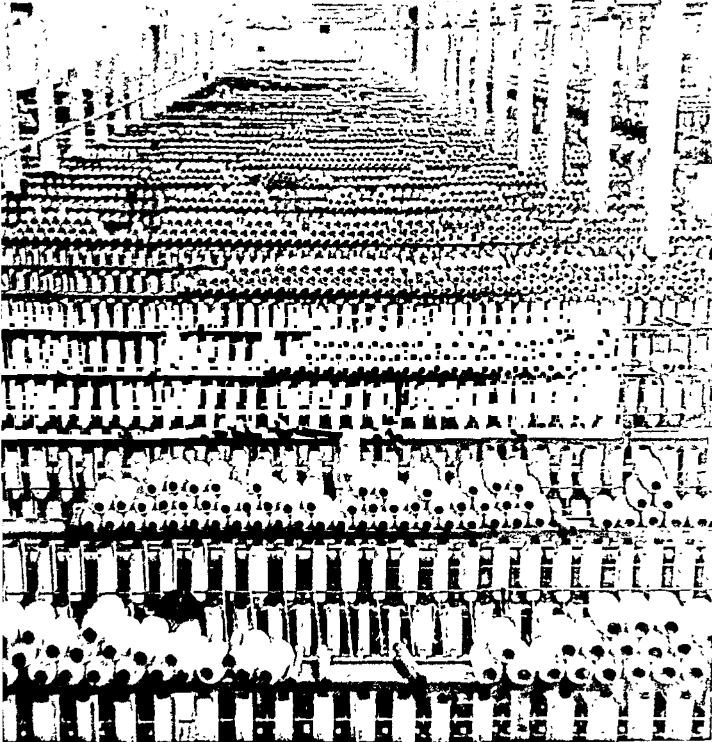
This factory produces ammonium sulphate. Land reform has opened up new demands for chemical fertilizer

This new, streamlined linen mill has just joined the ranks of China's textile industry



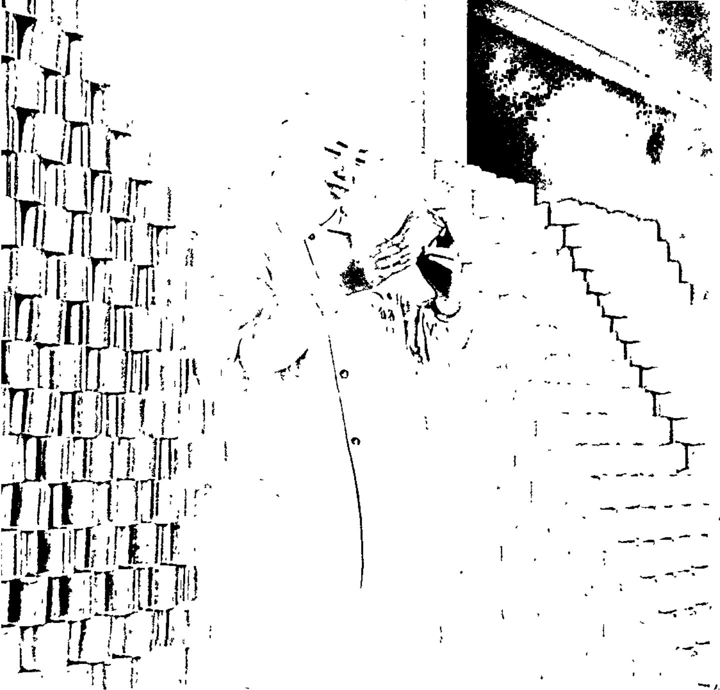


A textile worker of new China. She is worlds removed from the oppressed women textile workers of pre-liberation days

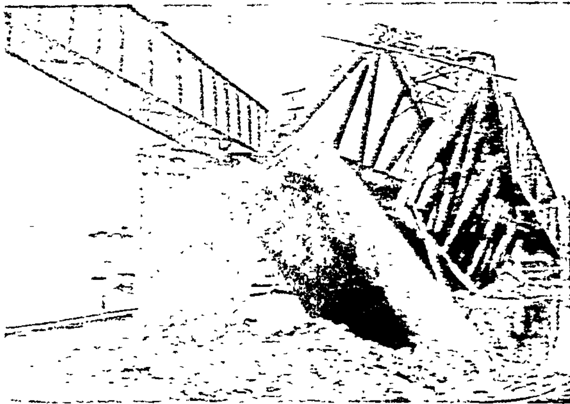


In 1952, the production of cotton yarn showed an increase of 29 87 per cent and that of cloth 36 63 per cent over 1951





A processing department (left) and a storeroom (above) of the Yi Ming Food Company, Shanghai New China's food industry is expanding to satisfy rising living standards



"The railways taken over by us were more or less wrecked in the war. The Kuomintang reactionaries imagined that the railways which they had destroyed while fleeing for their lives could not be repaired within a considerable period of time, but they were mistaken. We rapidly repaired all the railways in the country . . . with the full confidence of the railway workers and staff, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao and with the support of the people throughout the country, we shall make a railway network spreading in all directions a reality in China."

TENG TAI-YUAN, Minister of Railways

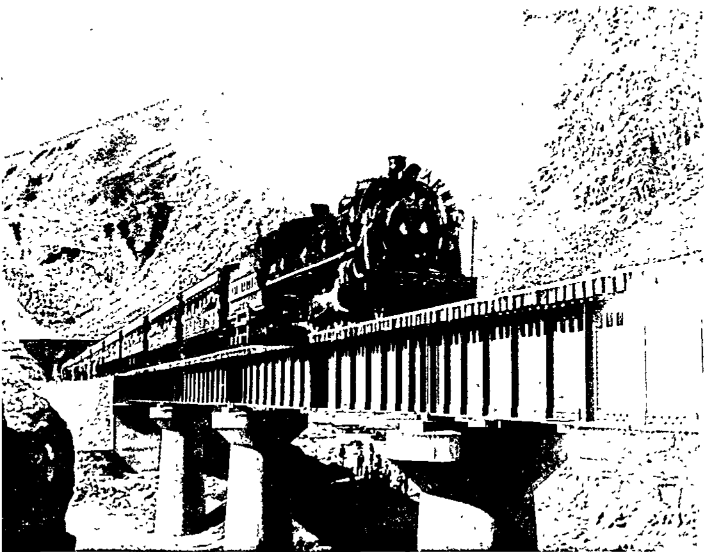
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Large-scale construction begins

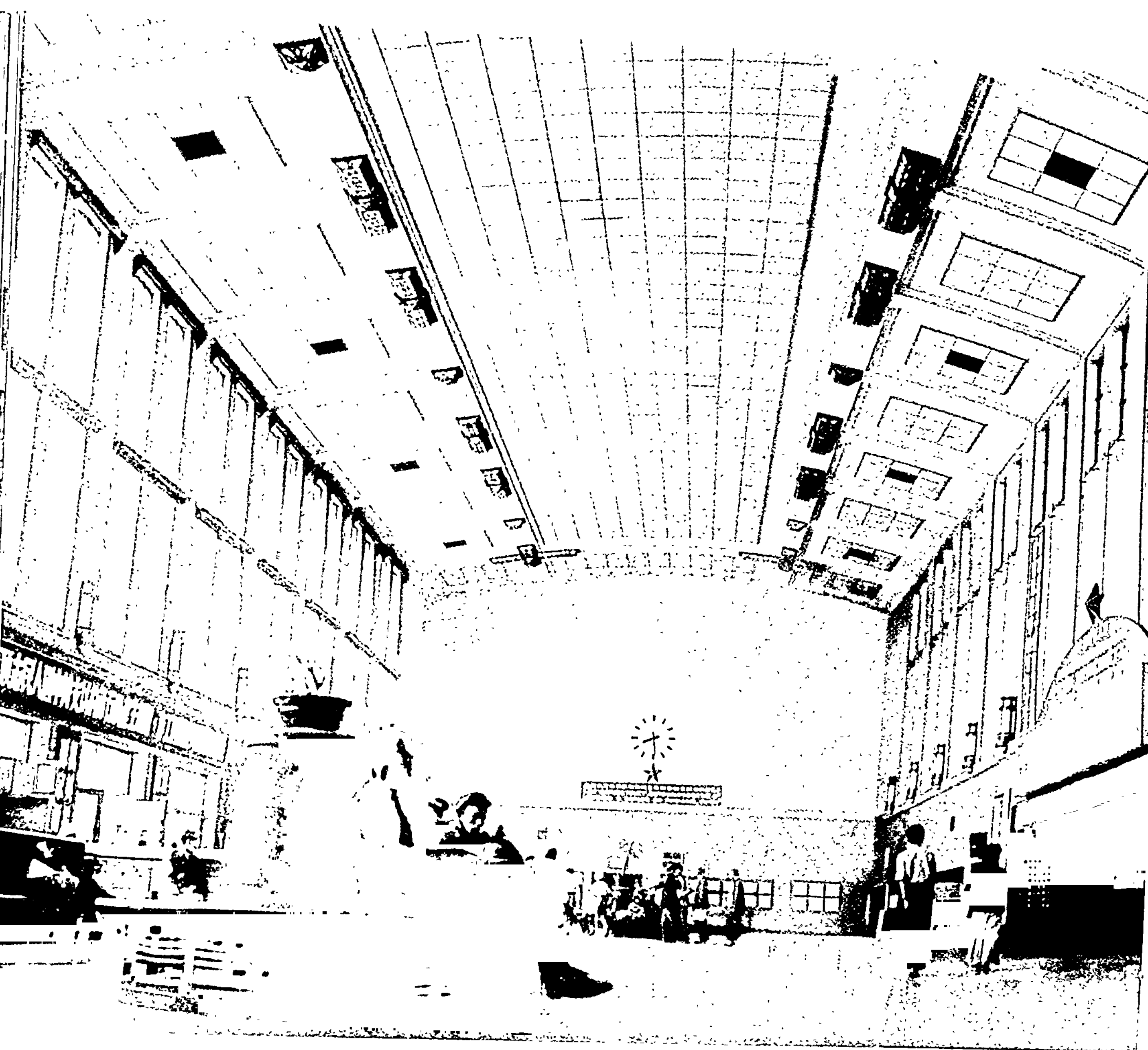


The 347-kilometre Tienshui-Lanchow Railway



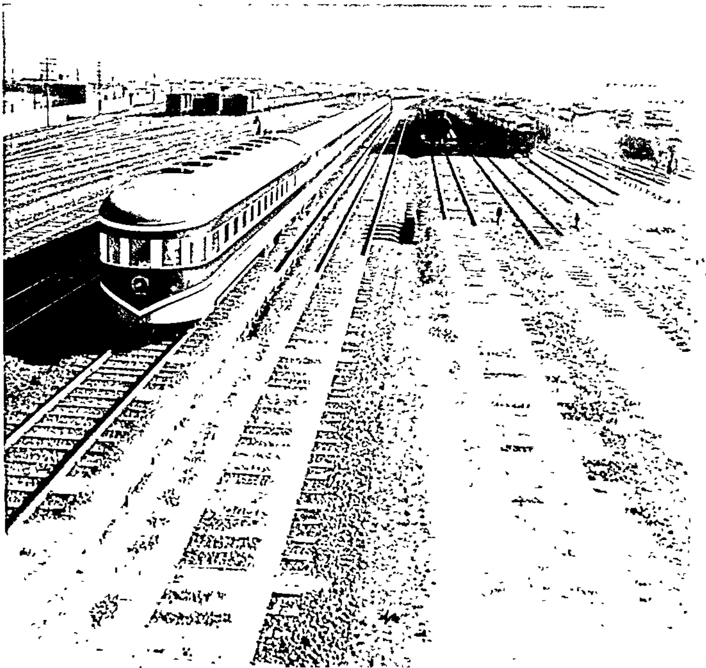
By 1950, more than 22,000 kilometres of railway were open to traffic In the following year 771 kilometres of rails were laid and repaired, and again in 1952 China's rail transport was expanded by an additional 472 kilometres.

The 505-kilometre-long Chengtu-Chungking Railway, completed in less than two years by the People's Government with capital, equipment and technical personnel all provided by China, was open to traffic on July 1, 1952. On the same day, work was begun on the Tienshui-Chengtu Railway which will link the Northwest with the Southwest by rail for the first time. The Tienshui-Lanchow Railway, another line in the Northwest, was open to traffic on October 1, 1952

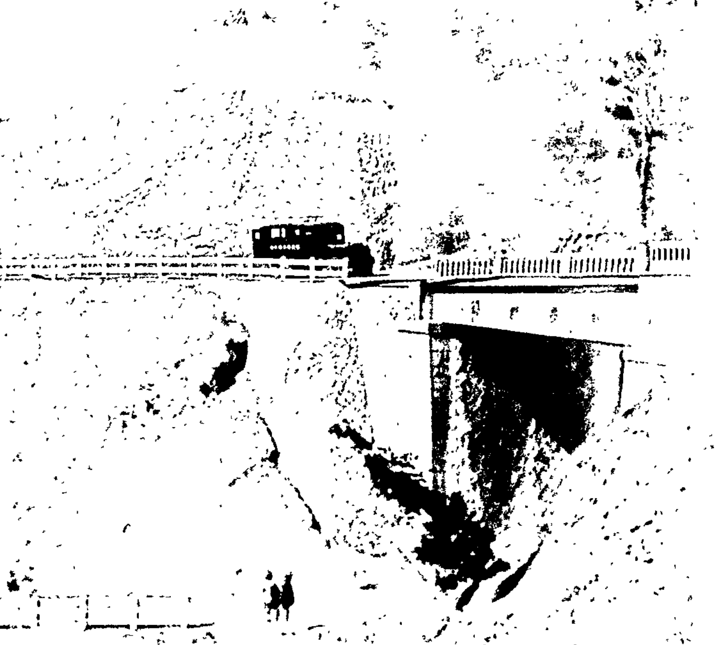


The Dairen Railway Station. Railway stations today are bright, clean and comfortable, providing excellent service to travellers

A streamlined passenger train on the Peking-Tientsin line Much thought is given to providing comfort for the passengers

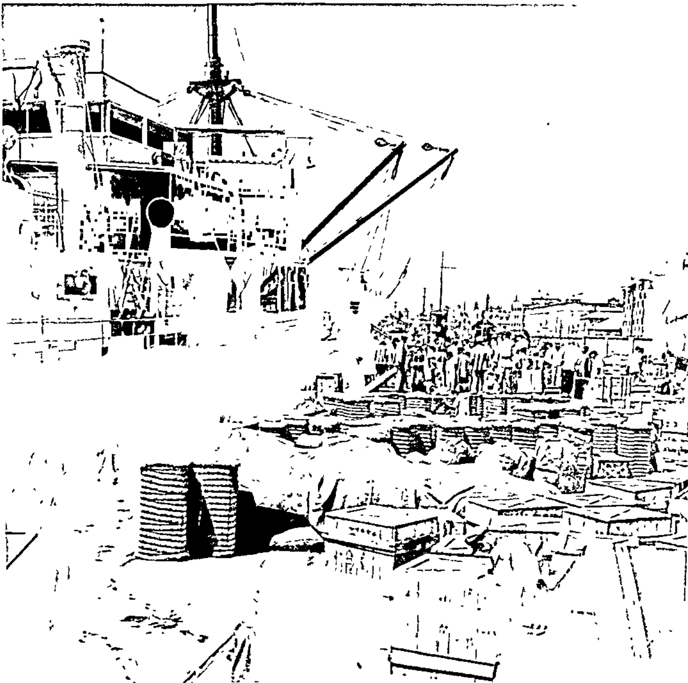






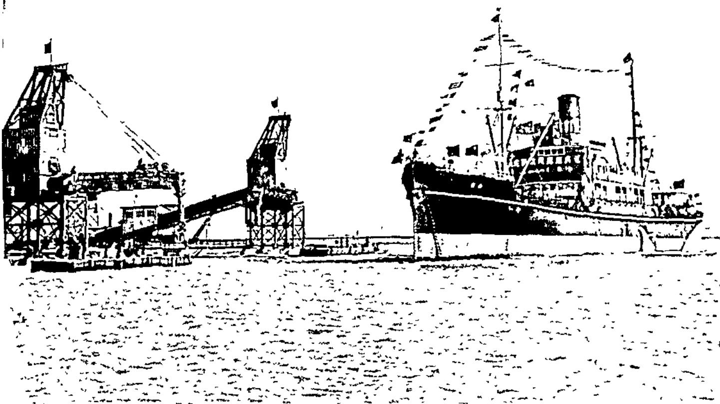
Reeling under the blows of the People's Liberation Army, the Kuomintang gangsters ghoulishly destroyed everything in their retreat As a result of this, highway communications throughout China were virtually paralysed when the country was liberated But thanks to the strenuous efforts made by the People's Government to restore and build highways, the mileage open to traffic by the end of 1952 has reached 125,500 kilometres

Inland shipping routes are being extended and improved, 52,860 kilometres of China's rivers are now open to navigation



Hsinkang Harbour

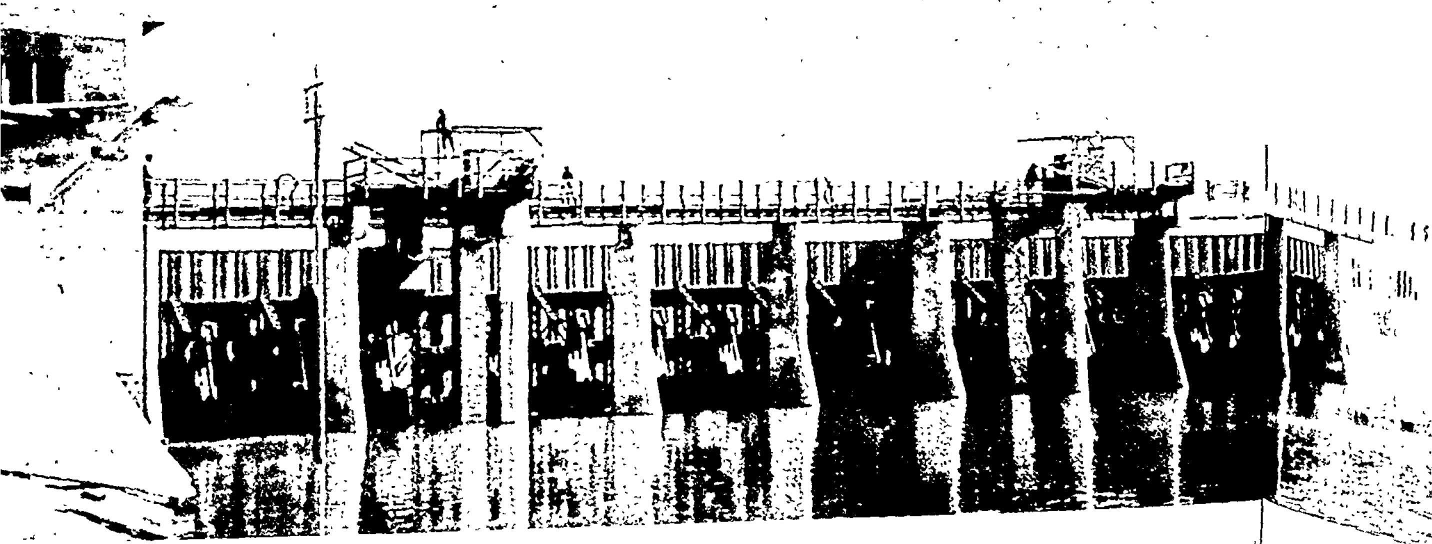


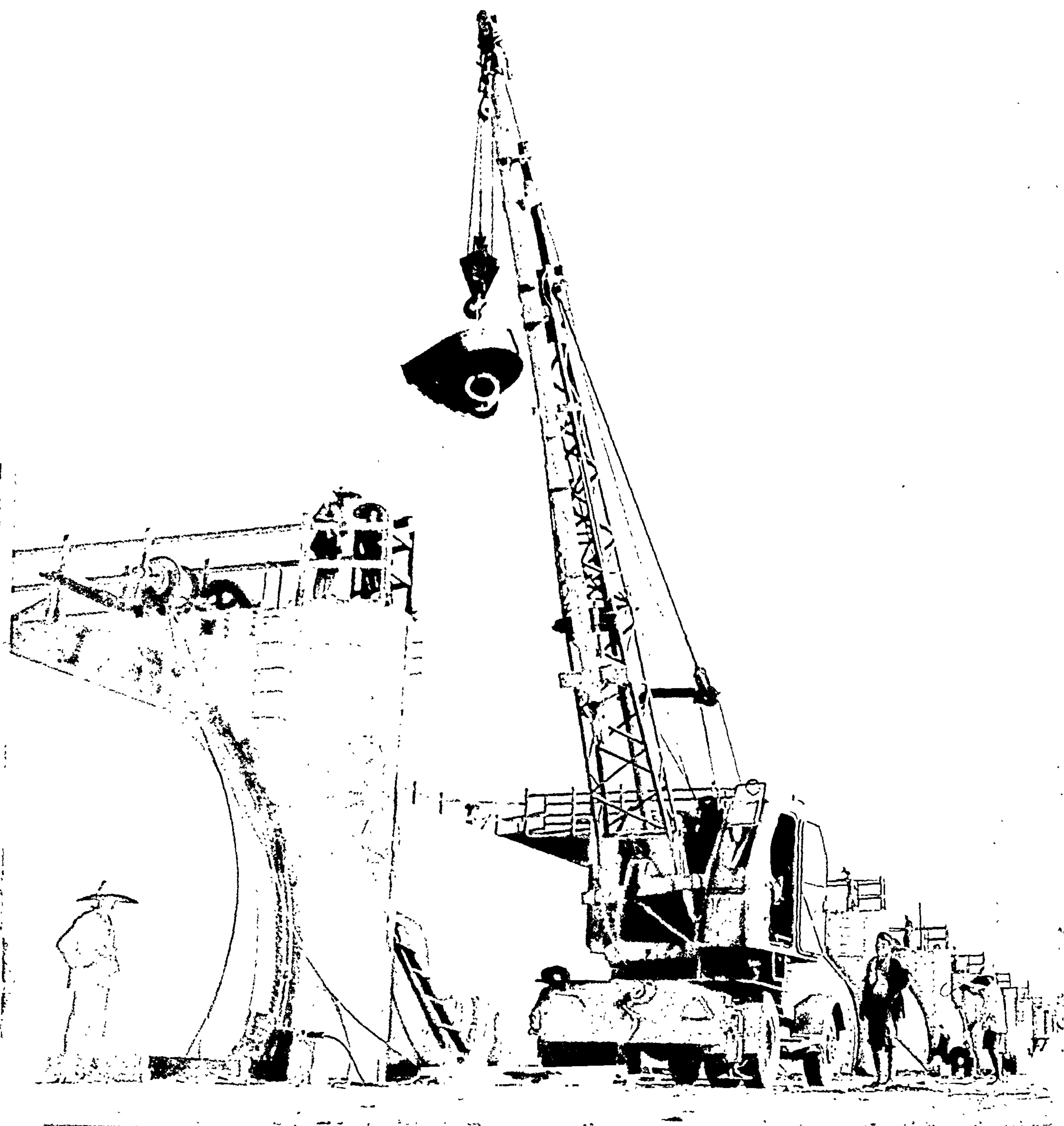


Hsinkang Harbour, a modern artificial harbour built by the People's Government, is situated at the estuary of the Hai River, forty-five kilometres east of Tientsin The construction of the Hsinkang Harbour which began in August 1951 is still going on, but by November 1952 it was ready to receive vessels of up to ten thousand tons

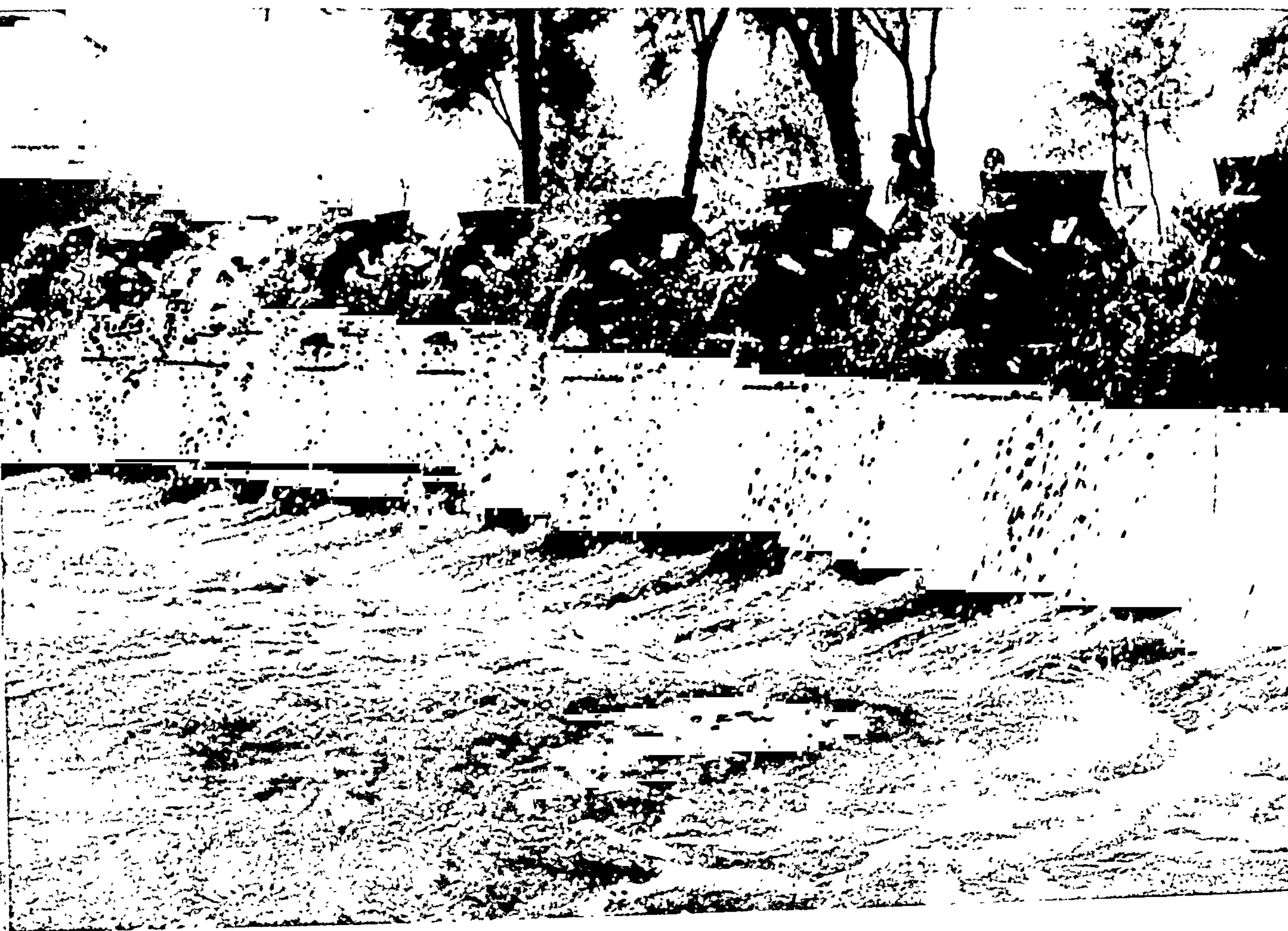


This great Huai River control project is changing the face of nature in the entire Huai valley. Its chief aims are: to end the menace of flood to 55 million people inhabiting an area of 210,000 square kilometres; to increase the area of irrigated farmland by 2,670,000 hectares; to improve 1000 kilometres of navigable water-ways and provide facilities for generating power





The 1054-metre sluice gate (above and top right) is part of a vast project built in only 75 days in the middle reaches of the Yangtse River. This project includes the sluice gate, a 336.6-metre regulator (bottom right) and a detention basin capable of containing five and a half billion cubic metres of water



Thousands of millions of cubic metres of flood waters have been harnessed in service of man. They will never again become a menace but will flow peacefully into cotton, rice and wheat fields, helping to produce bumper harvests



Water is now controlled and stored and turned into hundreds of thousands of kilowatts of electricity for factories and farms

"For thousands of years, the peasant masses have lived in a system of individual economy. Each household constituted a production unit. This scattered individual production has been the economic foundation of feudal rule. It has caused peasants to suffer constant poverty and hardship. The only way to put an end to such conditions is gradual collectivization . . . ."

MAO TSE-TUNG: Speech to the Model Workers' Conference of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region, November 24, 1943

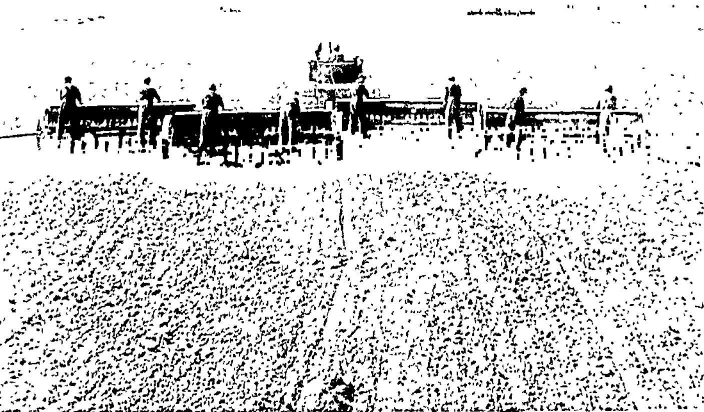
The whole country again enjoyed a bumper harvest of w[illegible] 1952, the total output being about [illegible] above 1950



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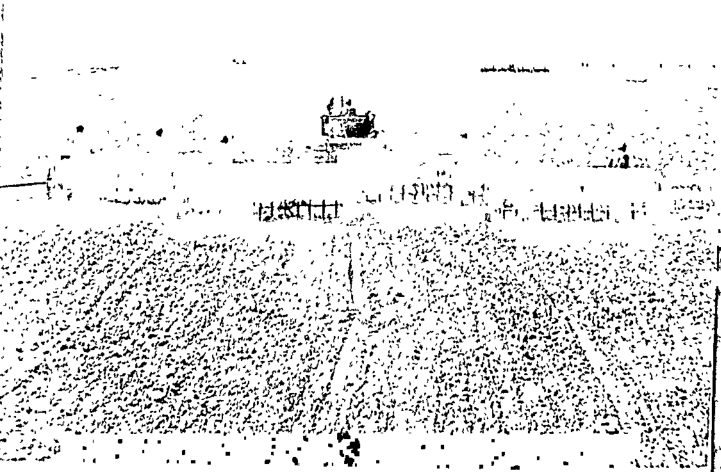
MAO TSE-TUNG: Speech to the Model Workers' Conference of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region, November 24, 1943

The whole country again enjoyed a [illegible] harvest of wheat in 1952, the total [illegible] being about 15 per cent above that of

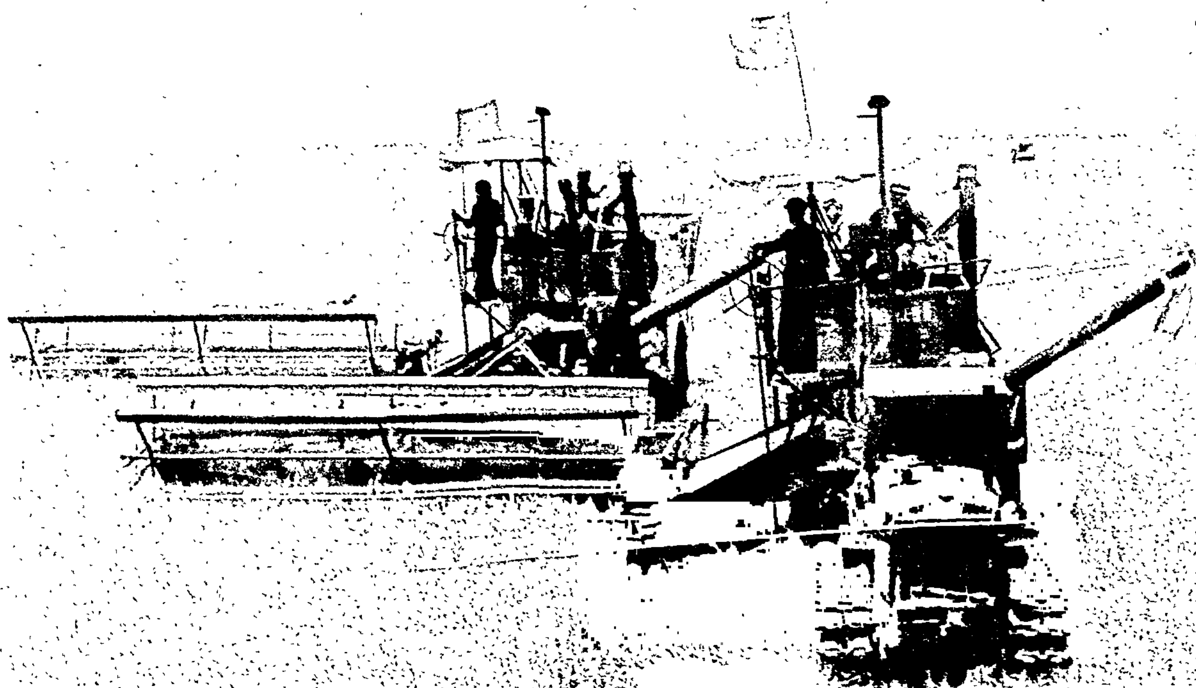


Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, state farms have gradually developed under the guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture There are more than two thousand state farms in China, 52 of which are completely mechanized These new enterprises point to eventual mechanized agriculture in the future





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Combine-harvesters and lorries are in wide use on China's state farms



Members of the Spark Collective Farm in Hwachuan, Northeast China, discuss signing a "Patriotic Pact" to increase production

Workers on a state farm celebrate a bumper harvest

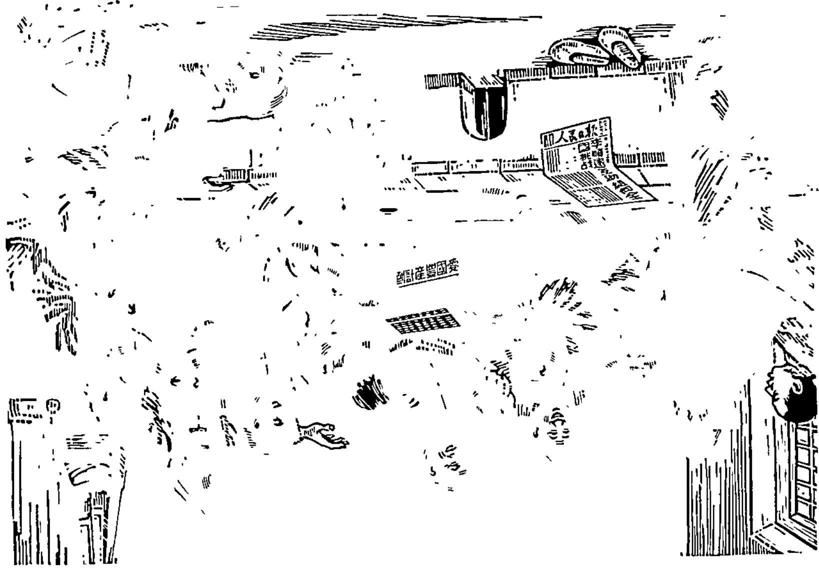






The People's Government sends aeroplanes to help peasants wipe out a threatened plague of locusts. Previously helpless before natural calamities, China's peasants now overcome them with the help of the People's Government

Peasants sign "Patriotic Pacts" to guarantee victory on the front of agricultural production
Woodcut by Li Chun


人民日報

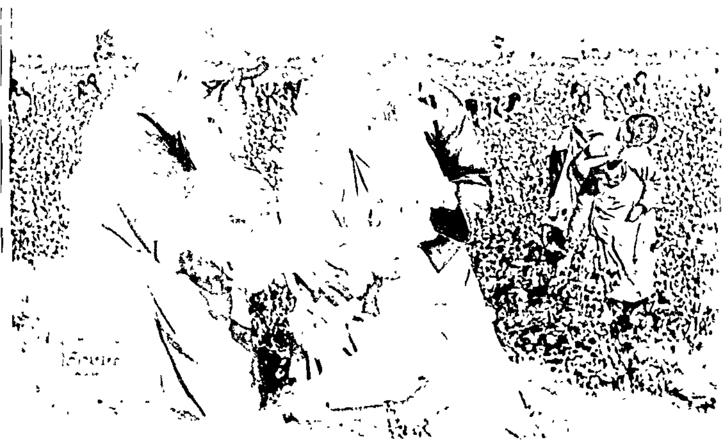
Since the land reform, the new peasant landowners have organized themselves into mutual-aid teams Six million teams of this kind have emerged throughout the country





A mutual-aid team winnowing wheat

Cotton production is continually rising throughout the country The output in 1952 was 55 per cent above the pre-liberation peak As a result, the textile industry of China is freeing itself from the necessity of importing cotton from abroad, as it had been forced to do for scores of years





Bumper cotton crop



Tea groves in Hangchow, Chekiang Province The first to plant tea, China is the greatest tea-producing country in the world In 1952 China harvested 21 8 per cent more tea than in 1950



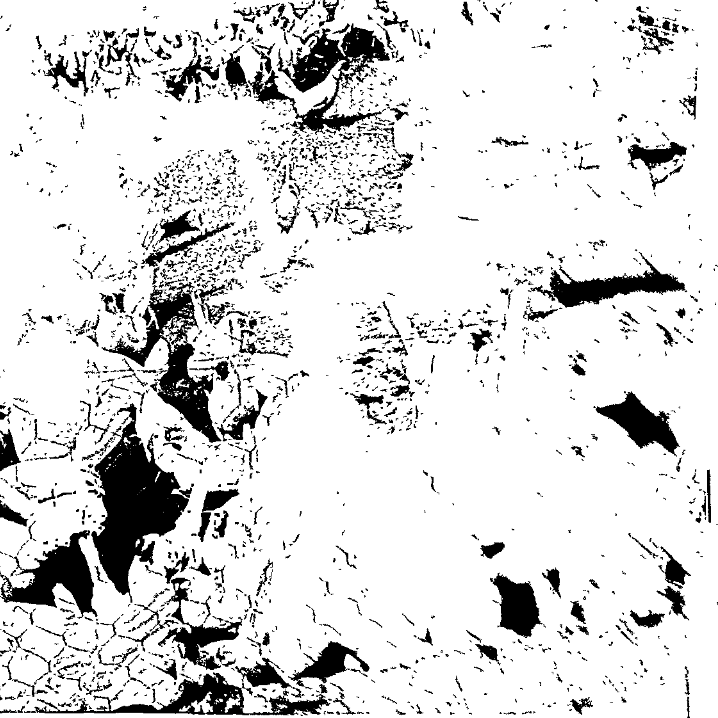
Peasant women collect mulberry leaves to feed silkworms. Extensive plantations of mulberry trees are to be seen in the countryside of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces



With the assistance of the People's Government, silkworm production in 1952 topped 1950 by 50 per cent

About 60,800,000 pigs are now being raised in China. Measures to improve breeds help increase the number of livestock throughout the countryside





Since the land reform ... Egg production ...





Members of the Wanghungyuan Fruit Producers' Co-operative in the Port Arthur-Dairen area sending apples to a native products company for export

A worker of the Shalingtsu Farm, Hopei Province, gathering juicy muscats, famous product of North China, now obtainable for the first time in various parts of the country

Animal husbandry is the chief occupation in Northwest China.
A flock of sheep in the steppe of Chaoho, Suiyuan Province



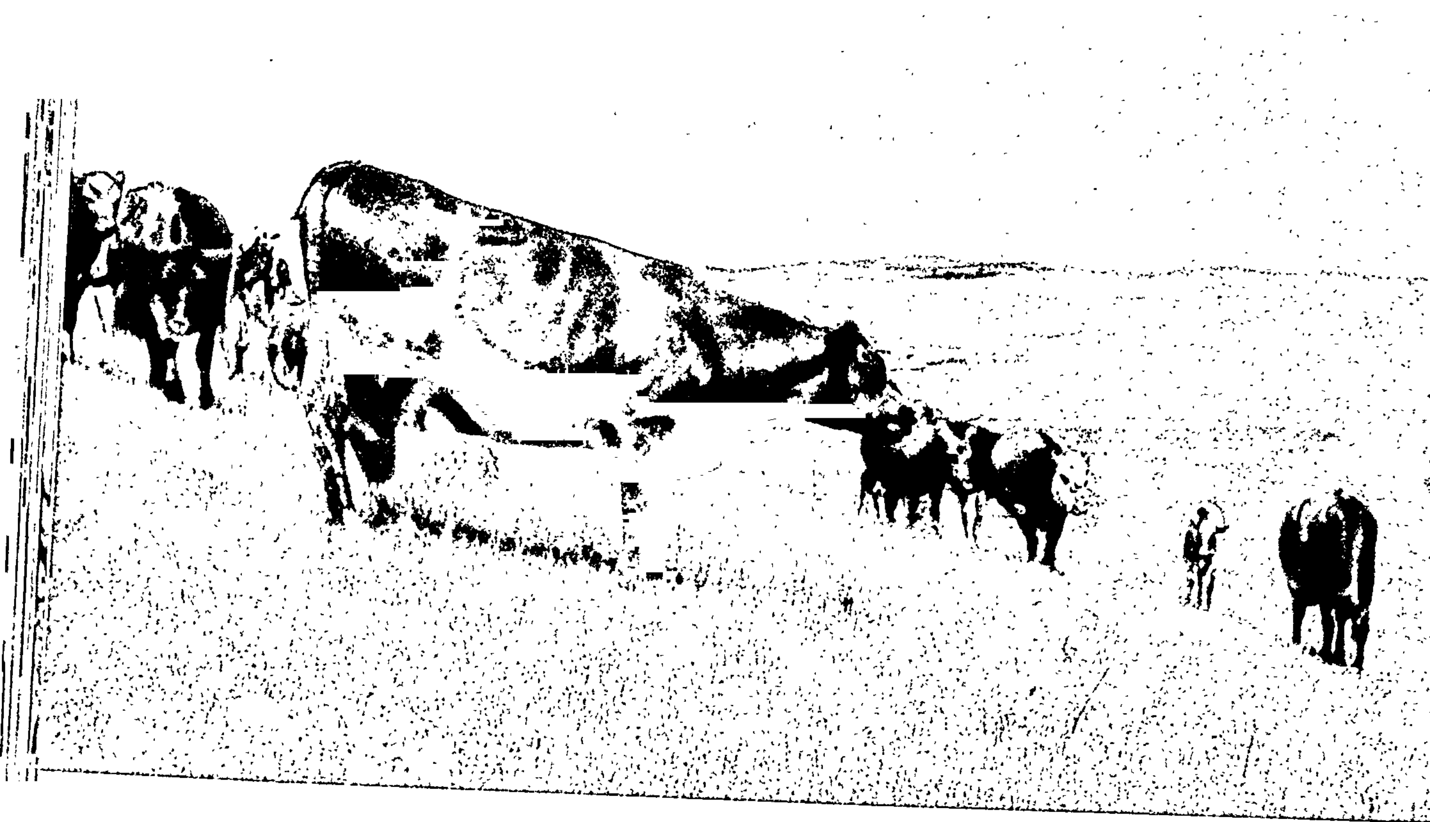


Iongolia

Animal husbandry is the chief occupation in Northwest China.
A flock of sheep in the steppe of Chaoho, Suiyuan Province

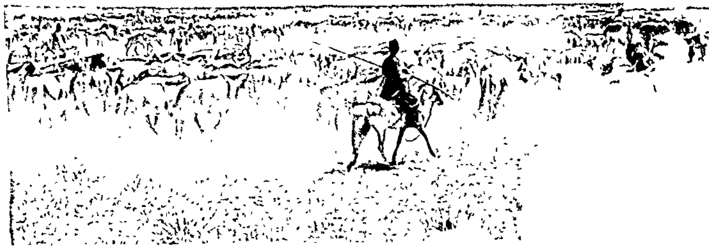


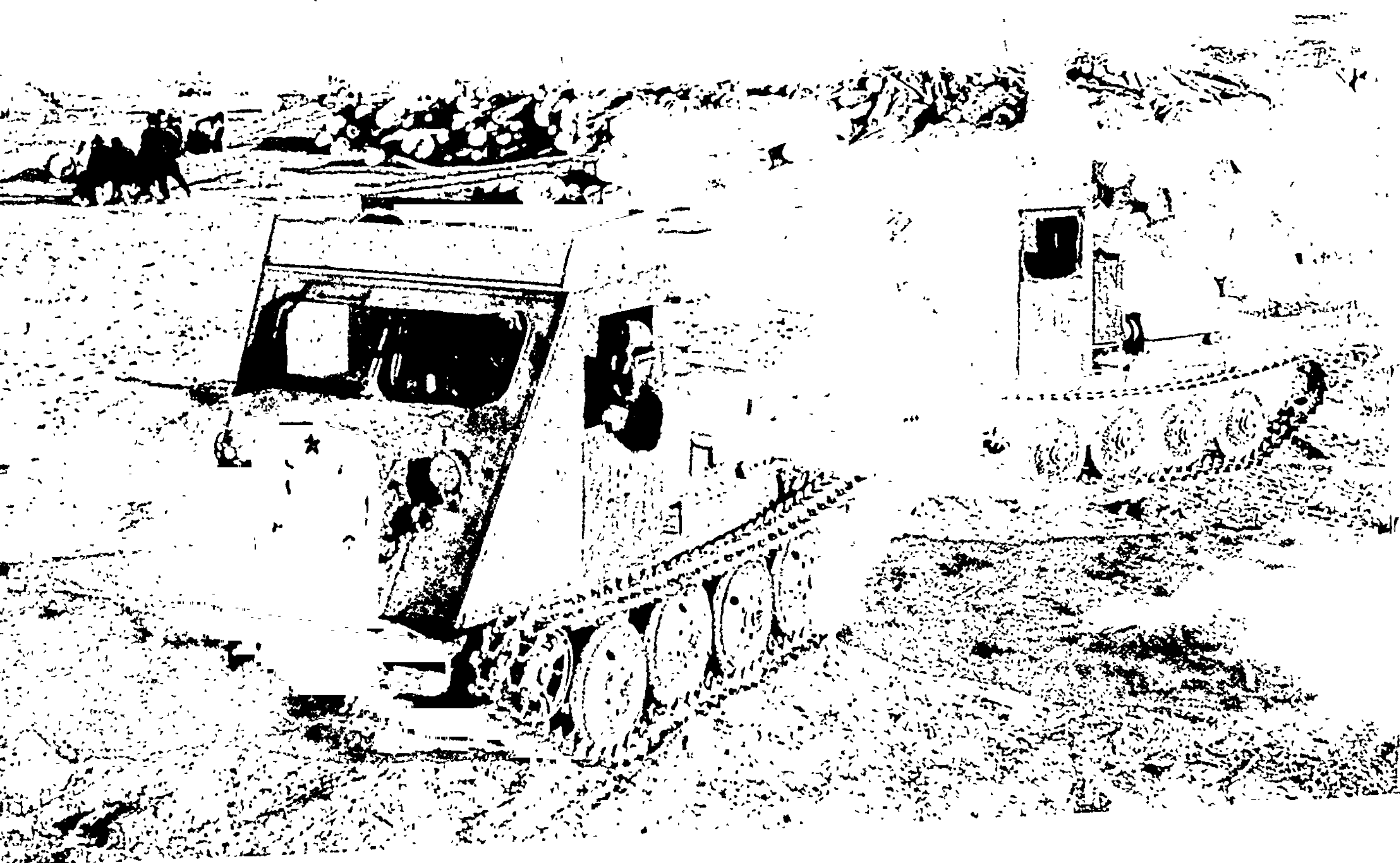




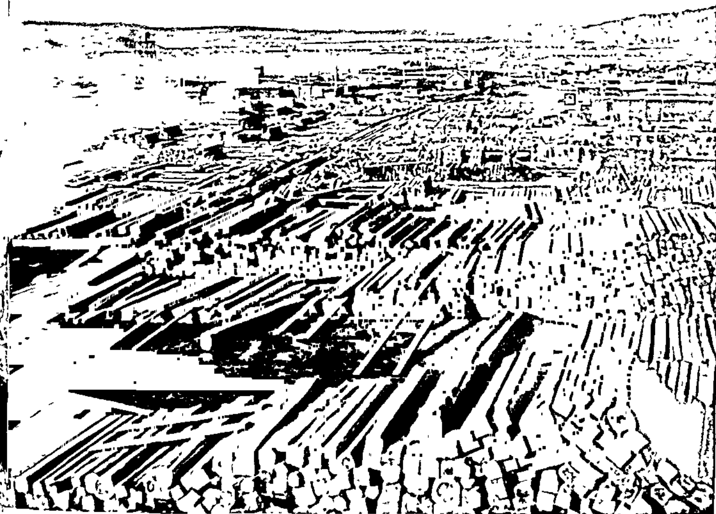
Cattle of the Shorthorn breed grazing on a state farm

Great herds of horses are pastured on the boundless plains of the Northwest





Many state-run lumbering centres have made their appearance in the Northeast, Inner Mongolia, the Northwest and the Southwest. With the aid of machinery, efficiency in lumbering has risen 60 per cent. This photograph was taken near Ichun, a new lumber town in Northeast China



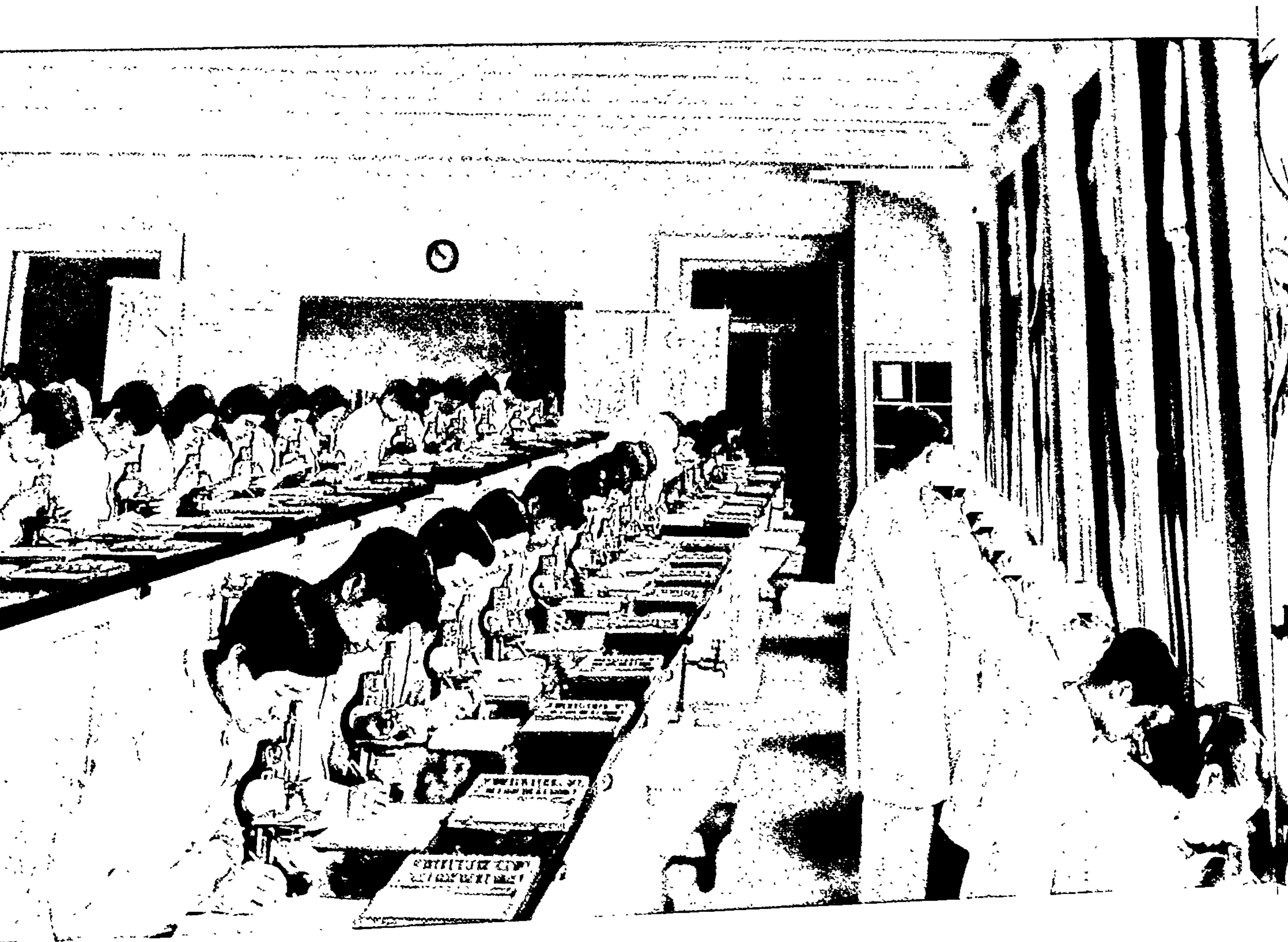
Timber is transported to all parts of the country to meet the demands of large-scale co

"Following the upsurge of economic construction, an upsurge of cultural construction will inevitably arise. The era in which the Chinese were regarded as uncivilized is now over. We will emerge in the world as a nation with a high culture."

MAO TSE-TUNG: Opening Speech at the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference



The People's University of China is pioneering a new type of higher education for the people China has 208 institutions for higher education, with more than two hundred thousand students, exceeding the 1946 figure by about 57 per cent



The China Medical College in Shenyang (Mukden), Northeast China. To meet present-day needs, the College emphasizes preventive medicine and the training of needed specialists



Two students of China's largest agricultural university, the University of Agriculture in Peking The students of this well-equipped university are trained in advanced Soviet agricultural science and study the age-old farming experience of China's multi-million peasantry



Peasant girls attending class in a winter school. In the winter of 1952-53, some 50 million peasants attended winter schools for combatting illiteracy. Peasant education made such a rapid advance that by the end of 1952 twenty-six million had been transferred to regular schools

Workers going to an evening school
Woodcut by Ku Yuan



The Central Institute for Nationalities is training leading personnel for the national minorities of China. Its students, belonging to more than thirty different fraternal nationalities, live and study together. The religious beliefs, traditions and customs of the nationalities are fully respected in New China. Their national languages are being studied and systematized. Their dances and other national art forms are growing and developing. All these are aspects of the national policy laid down by Chairman Mao Tse-tung. After they graduate, these students will take part in the construction of their home areas





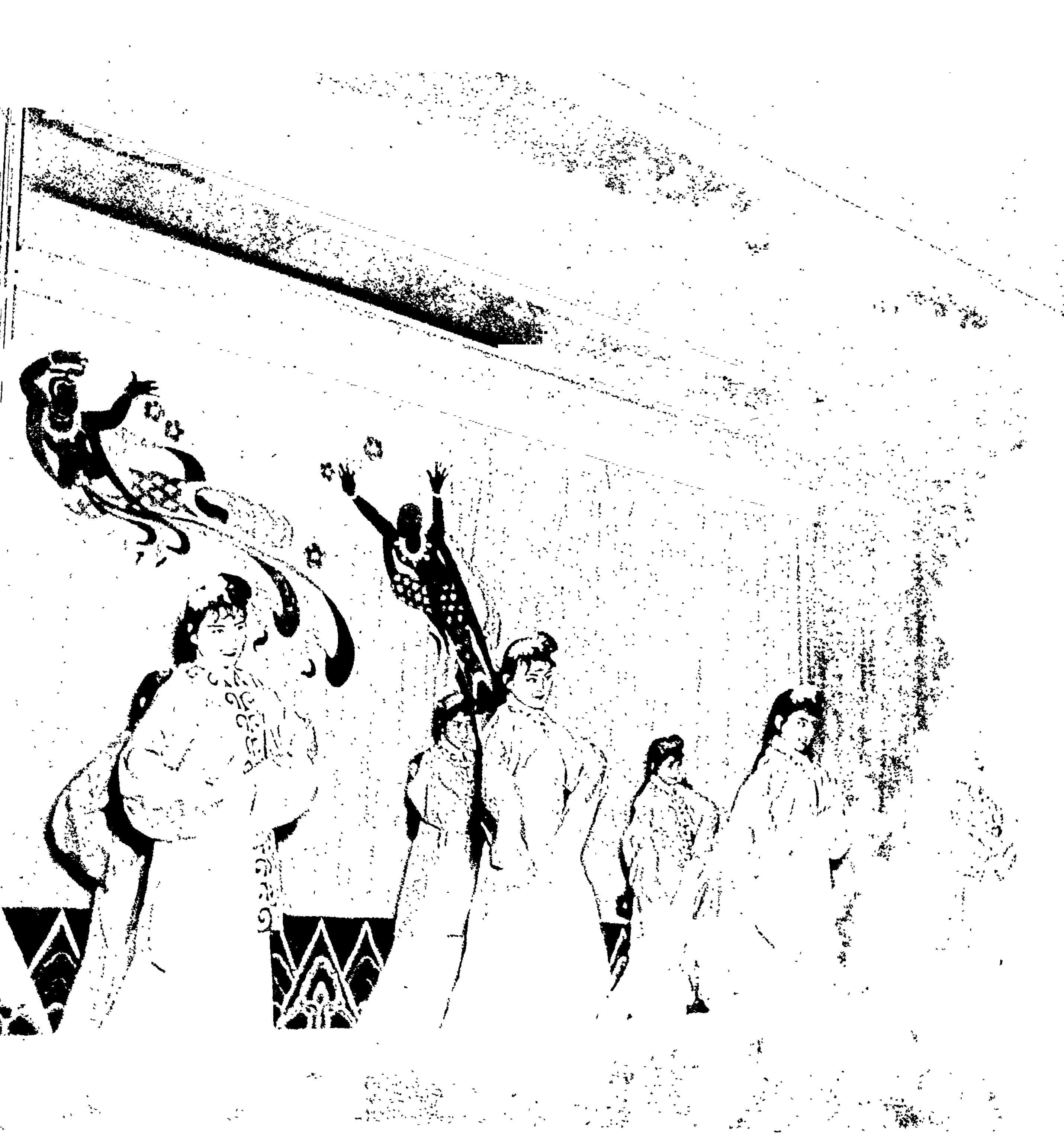
Children of Uighur nationality learn to write in their own language In 1951, there were over 9100 primary schools and 117 secondary schools for the national minorities in Northeast China, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang, Chinghai, Ningsia, and other provinces In addition, 4860 primary schools and 490 secondary schools established in the above-mentioned areas for Han children were also open to the children of other nationalities Over 943,000 children of national minority origin were in primary schools and 45,600 in secondary schools





Yangko dancers in Tien An Men Square. The Yangko dance was created by peasants in northern Shensi Province and enriched by the artists who gathered in the revolutionary centre of Yenan during the war with Japan. It is popular with all ranks of the people and is an inspiration to composers and playwrights.

Alliance of workers and peasants
Sculpture by Hsiao Chuan-chiu



The Chinese classical dance has an ancient tradition which was once all but lost but is now being revived

National minorities tell of their happy, new life through their own national art forms



"Chiang Hsiang Ho" (The Reconciliation of the General and the Prime Minister), a classical Peking opera. Peking opera, with its exquisite combination of drama, dance and music, was developed from local forms about two centuries ago. It is traditional in style and widely popular among the people. New features have been added to it since the liberation



A scene from "The Butterfly-Lovers," a Yueh Chu opera, which received a First-class Award at the First National Theatre Festival held in 1952. This type of opera originated in Shaohsing, Chekiang Province, the native county of the famous writer, Lu Hsun, forerunner of the new Chinese culture



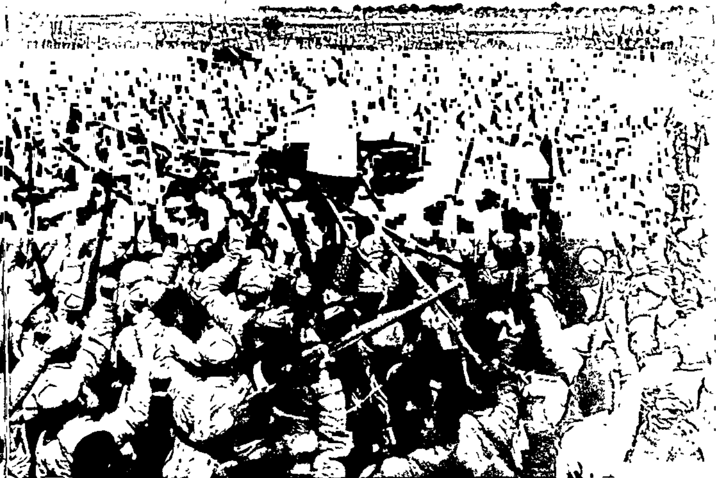
The New Drama Movement of China dates back to 1925-27, the first revolutionary civil war period. Later, the Left-Wing Dramatists' League was formed and staged plays which had a great influence among workers and peasants as well as among intellectuals. After the outbreak of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression in 1937, drama groups were organized to tour the country and awaken the people to the danger facing the country. Guided by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's theory on literature and art, dramatic work was developed widely in the liberated areas, where many notable plays were written and performed. One of these was the famous "White-Haired Girl." Since the liberation dramatic work has developed on an unprecedented scale throughout the country.

Upper right is a scene from the play "In the Face of New Things," written collectively by several playwrights of the People's Academy of Dramatic Art in Northeast China. This four-act play describes how in Northeast China in 1949 those who were given responsible industrial tasks for the first time quickly mastered the techniques of industrial management.

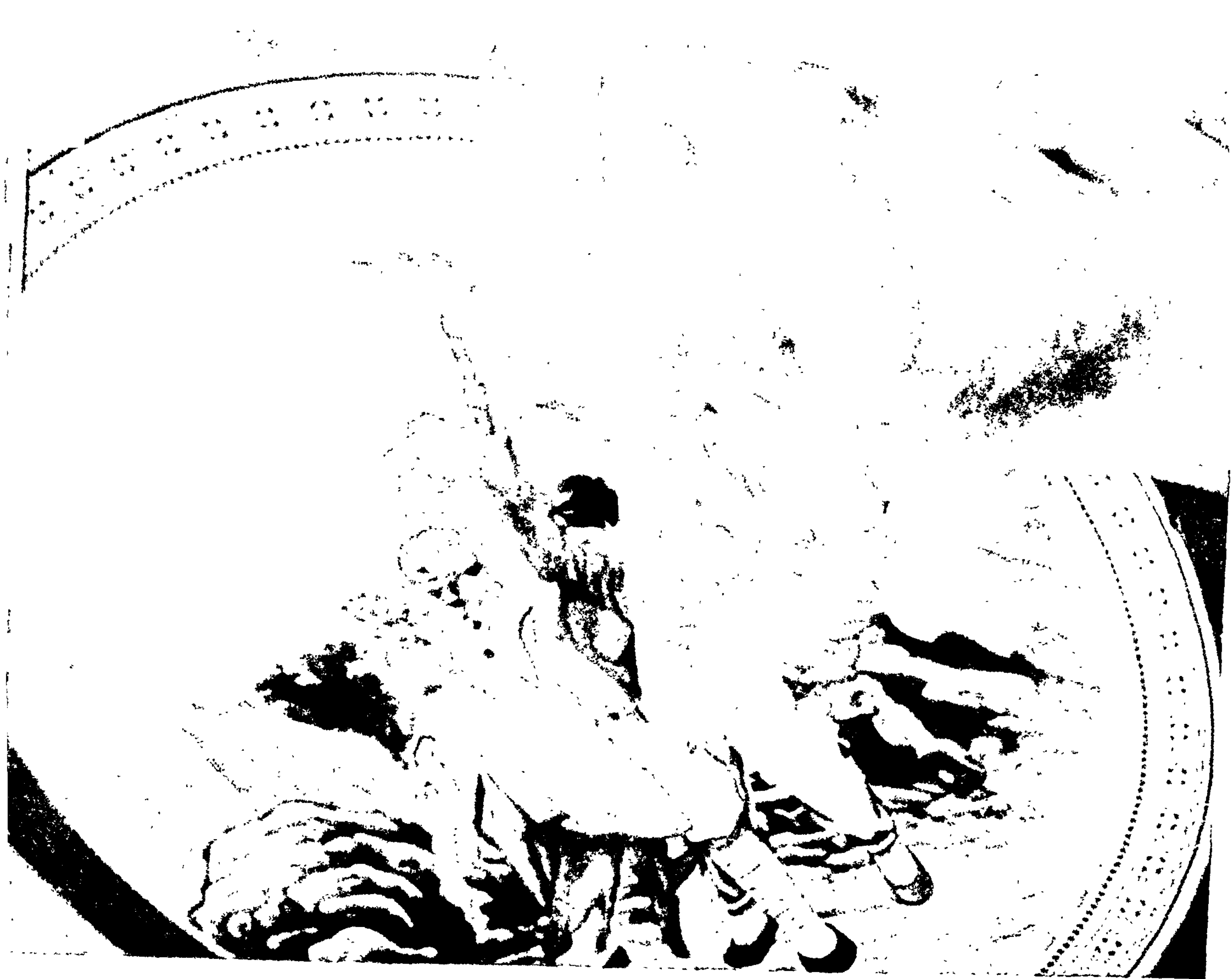
Lower right is a scene from the play "Not a Cicada" performed by railway workers. The play, written by Wei Lien-chen, a worker of the Shihchiachuang Railway Workshop, was warmly received by audiences in all parts of the country.



The film "White-Haired Girl" never fails to touch the hearts of the audience. Screened in the countryside, it greatly stimulated the land reform movement. It was based on the play "White-Haired Girl" written by Ho Ching-chih, Ting Yi and other members of the Lu Hsun Art Institute in Yenan, and was produced by the Northeast Film Studio in 1950. It won a special prize at the International Film Festival at Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, in 1951. The authors of the play were awarded a 1951 Stalin Prize for literature



A scene in *Fighting in the North and South*, a film which deals with the campaign in East China against the Chiang Kai-shek brigands during the early stage of the People's Liberation War (1946-49) It shows the great role which Chairman Mao Tse-tung's strategy played in this war Scene shows a divisional commander addressing People's Liberation Army fighters at a meeting held to celebrate a new victory



China's painted porcelains have long been renowned for their exquisite designs, simple form and restrained colour

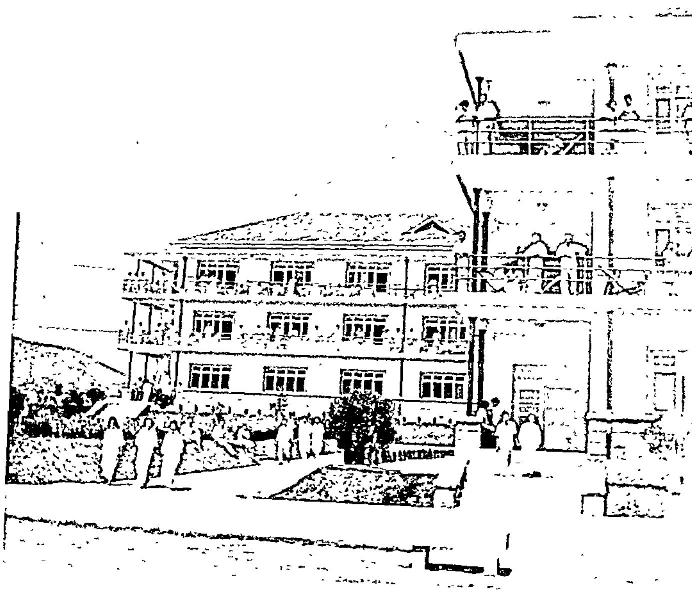
A theme from the murals at Tunhuang executed in cloisonné, a form of enamel work. Cloisonné is one of the most characteristic of the Chinese handicrafts which has received fresh impetus since the establishment of the state-owned Special Handicrafts Company



Eternal Peace—this exquisite composition in brilliant colour is the work of China's famous 93-year-old painter, Chi Pai-shih, renowned for his renderings of nature and animal life. *His creative ability has developed further, reaching a new height of perfection in New China*



In old China, the working people were treated like slaves or beasts of burden. In New China, the people have become masters of the country. They have their own government and the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They are building a happy life with their own selfless labour.

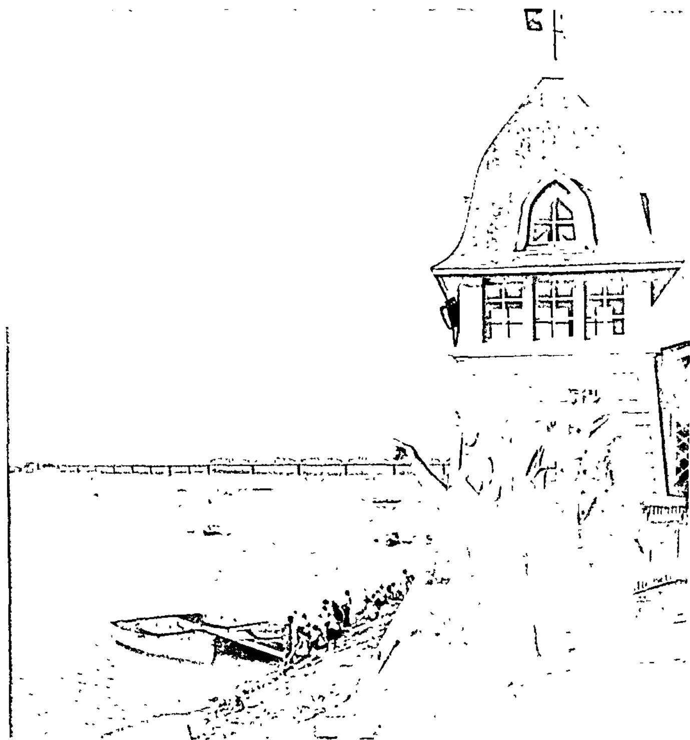


A rest home for textile workers in Tsingtao, established in August 1952 It accommodates three hundred persons and commands a delightful view of the sea



One of the numerous rest homes for workers in People's China. Many trade unions and state-owned factories have established such sanatoria and vacation homes in scenic spots

Balcony of Harbin Railway Workers' Club, overlooking the Sungari River
The Club has a theatre, library, reading room, garden and other facilities







Reading room of the Hangchow Linen Mill Chinese workers are eager to learn and take advantage of all the cultural and educational facilities now open to them Every factory has its own library and reading room

A housing development for workers at Hangchow, Chekiang Province Similar new living quarters for the workers are being built by factories in other parts of China



Hsu Sheng-hua, a worker in the state-owned Shanghai Textile Machine Factory, and his wife, a worker in the state-owned Ching Sheng Textile Mill, live in the workers' new estate in Tsaoyang Villa, Shanghai

Right: On Sunday mornings they often take their youngsters for a stroll around the estate

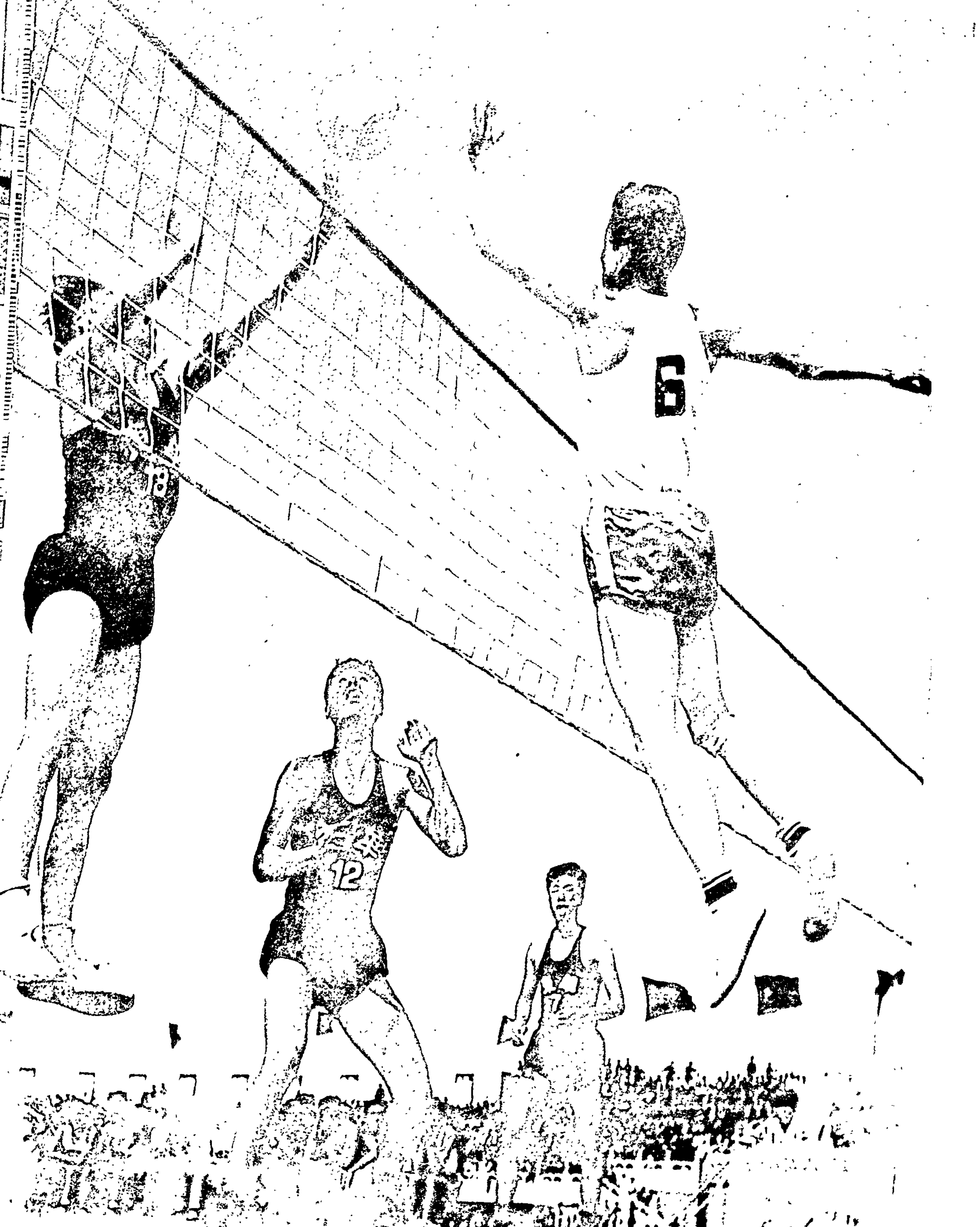




A solarium recently established by the No. 1 Hospital of the North China Textile Administrative Bureau in Tientsin. Workers now enjoy free medical treatment in hospitals with most up-to-date equipment



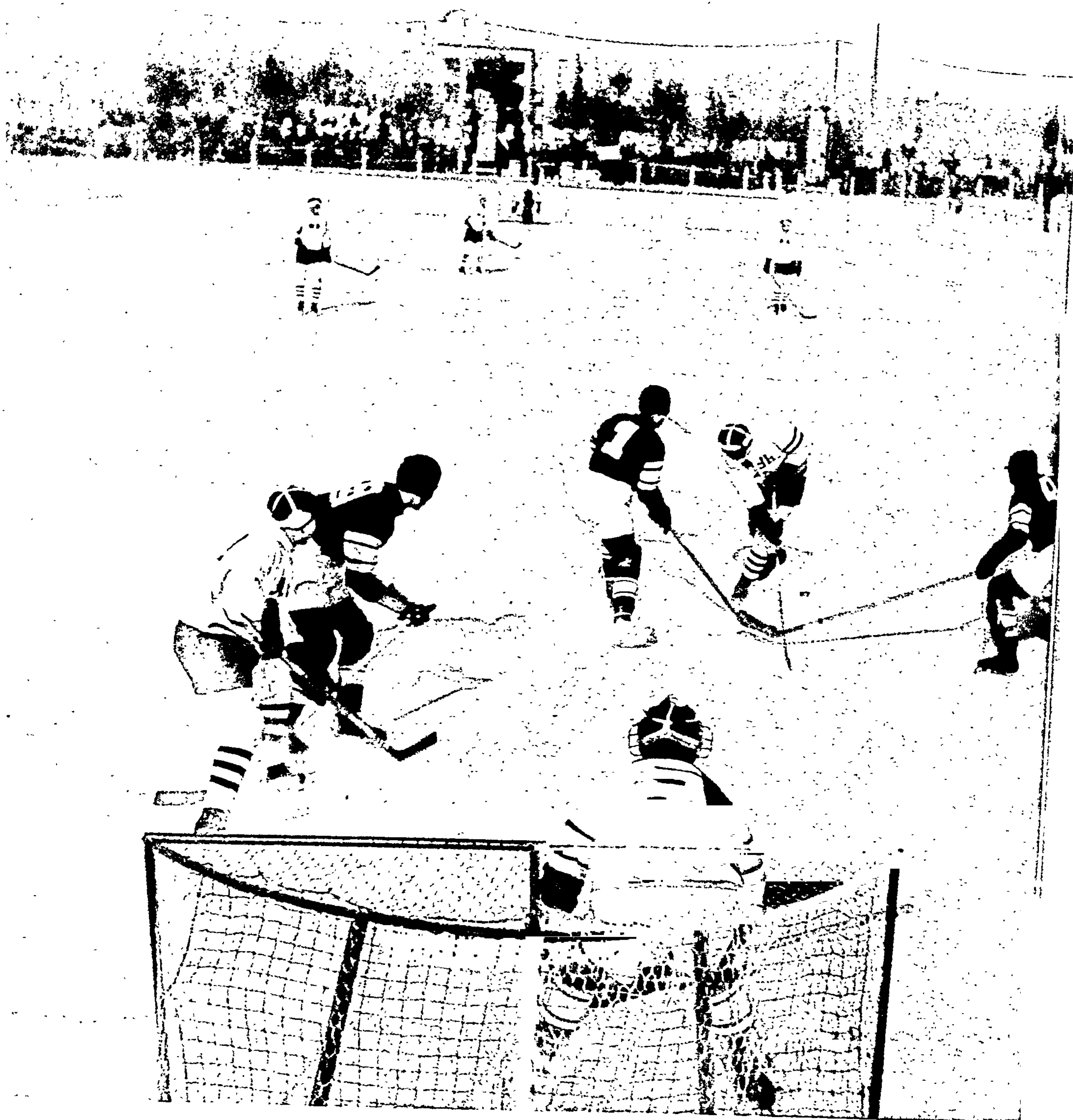
The Second Workers' Hospital of Shanghai


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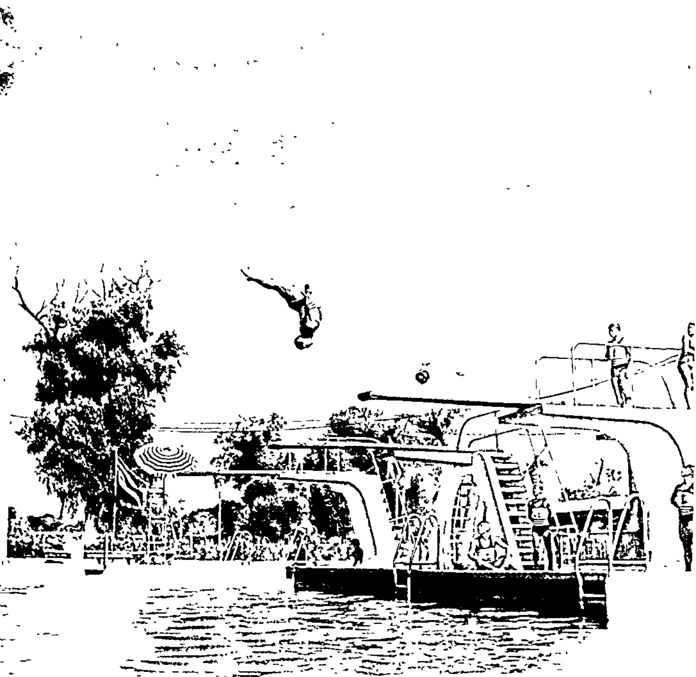
Students, workers and government personnel participate in morning physical exercises These exercises broadcast and popularized in many other ways are done by millions everyday

Sports have become a popular mass recreation Volleyball is a favourite game of Chinese workers, who have organized teams in all parts of the country



Ice hockey is the most popular winter sport in North and Northeast China

The People's Swimming Pool in Peking, completed in May 1951 and formally opened in the following month, covers an area of 40,502 square metres It is one of the many new swimming pools now being built for the masses in China

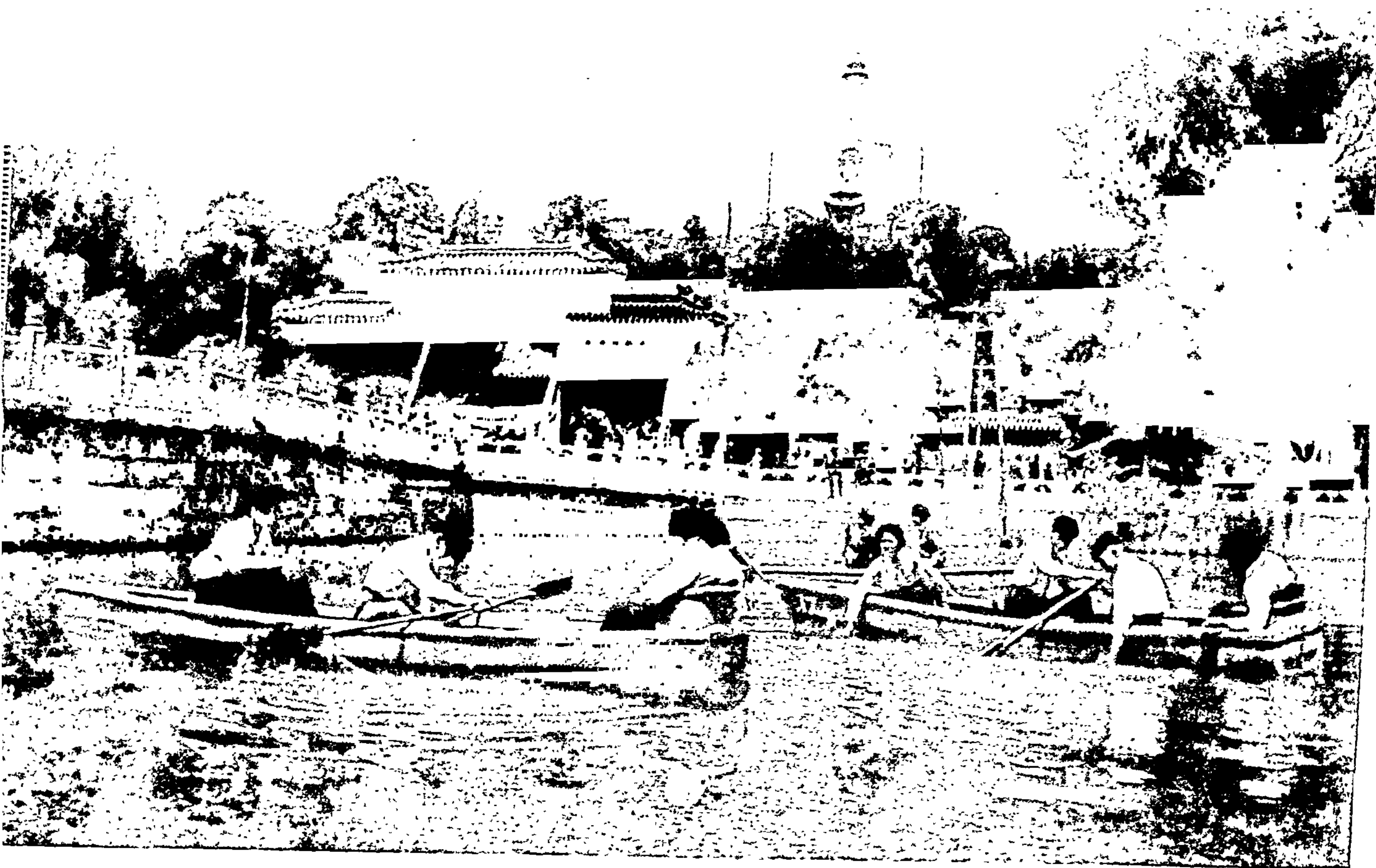




Student campers from Peking Teachers' College sing songs about their happy, new life



Young people go out to collect biological specimens, combining scientific pursuits with recreation

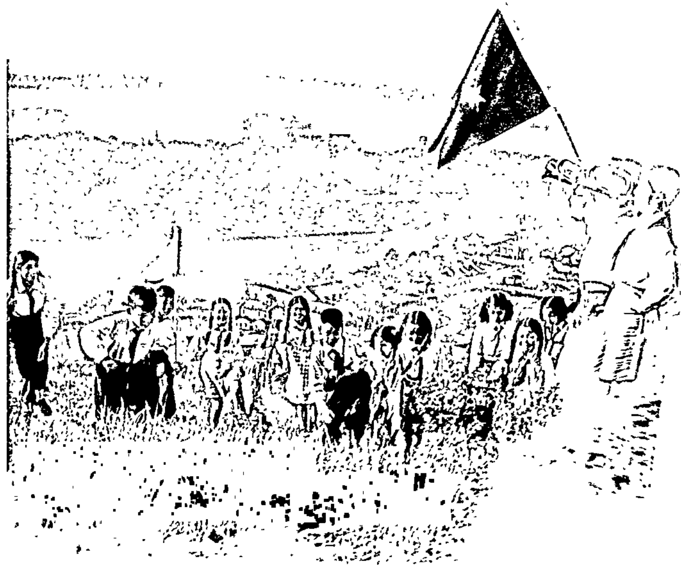


Children boating in Peihai Park, Peking

"Our children, right from their birth, have obtained guarantees for their life and happiness. They have the opportunity to develop in every direction, as well as the right to develop their intellect and form good characters."

SOONG CHING LING
Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government

An outing for a group of boys and girls on a hill overlooking the beautiful West Lake in Hangchow





Children in nursery schools undergo regular physical examinations



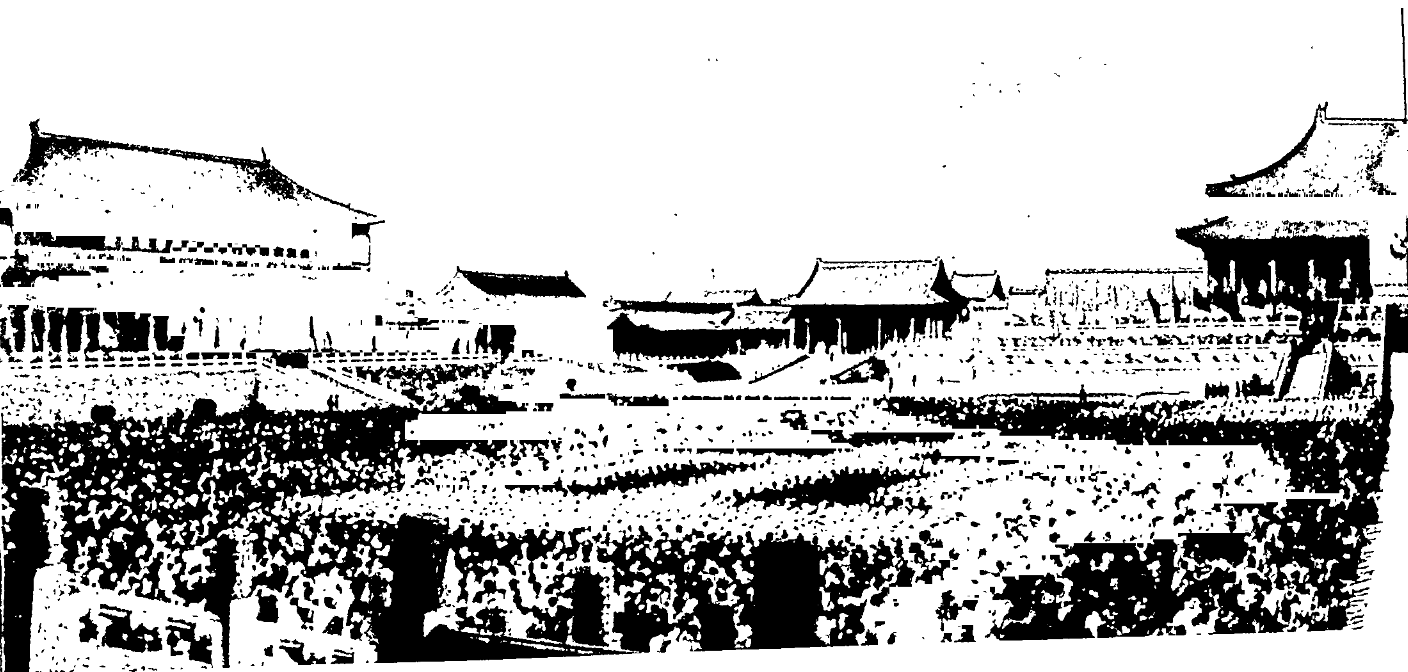
Children from a Peking nursery school taking a walk in the beautiful Peihai Park. Many educational and health institutions have been established to safeguard the welfare of mothers and children. There are more than fifty thousand nurseries in China today.

Children spending a happy summer in Tsingtao, a well-known seaside health resort in Shantung Province





Happy children from the nursery of the Tientsin Railway Bureau at play at Peitaiho, a seaside resort in Hopei Province. Today more and more Chinese children are given an opportunity to spend summer at the country's best resorts



To safeguard our happy life, we firmly stand for peace. Picture shows the mass rally held in Peking on October 13, 1952, to celebrate the successful conclusion of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions. The Conference was held between October 2 and 12, 1952, and was attended by 367 delegates and 37 observers from 37 countries, and 25 specially invited guests representing various international organizations and countries



"The peoples of the Asian and the Pacific regions are determined to wage a relentless struggle against the forces of war and are convinced that, by co-operating with all persons of goodwill, they will be able to avert the threatening catastrophe, dispelling the dark clouds of war and clearing Man's horizons for the dawn of universal friendship and a lasting peace"

Appeal to the Peoples of the World of the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions

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